

THE  
SURVEY OF  
CORNWALL.

*Written by Richard Carew  
of Antonie, Esquire.*

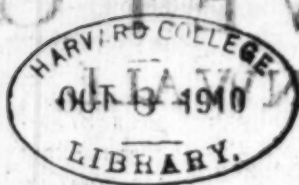


LONDON

Printed by S. S. for Iohn Iaggard, and are to bee sold  
neere Temple-barre, at the signe of the Hand  
and Starre. 1 6 0 2.



THE  
SARVAY OF



Wine and Brand  
of Antioch, Spain.



LONDON

Printed by S. S. for John Luggard, and are to be sold  
near Temple-bar, at the sign of the Hand  
and Star: 1603.

2-1-10



To the Honourable, Sir Walter  
Raleigh Knight, Lord Warden of the  
Stannaries, Lieutenant Generall of  
Cornwall, &c.



His mine ill-husbanded Suruey, long  
since begun a great while discontinu-  
ed, lately reuiewed, and now hasti-  
ly finished, appealeth to your L.  
direction, whether it should passe;  
to your correction, if it doe passe; and to your pro-  
tection, when it is passed. Neither vnduely: for the  
same intreateth of the Prouince, and persons, ouer  
whose bodies, and estates, you carrie a large, both  
Martiall, and ciuill commaund, by your authoritie,  
but in whose hearts, and loues, you possesse a farre  
greater interest, by your kindnesse. Your eares, and  
mouth, haue euer beene open, to heare, and deliuer  
our grieuances, and your feete, and hands, readie to  
goe, and worke their redresse, and that, not onely,  
alwayes, as a Magistrate, of your selfe, but also verie  
often, as a suiter, and solliciter to others, of the high-  
est

## *The Epistle Dedicatorie.*

est place. Wherefore, I, as one of the common be-  
holden, present this token of my priuate gratitude.  
It is durie, and not presumption, that hath drawne  
me to the offering; and it must be fauour, and  
not desert, that shall moue your Lordship  
to the acceptance: and so I take hum-  
ble leaue, resting no lesse willing  
to serue you, then  
vnder you.

Your Lordships poore kinsman,

*Richard Corey of  
Antonio.*

*To the Reader.*



When I first composed this Treatise, not minding that it should be published in Print, I caused onely certaine written copies to bee given to some of my friends, and put *Prosopopeia* into the bookes mouth. But since that time, master *Camden* often mentioning this worke, and my friends perswasions, haue caused my determination to alter, & to imbrace a pleasing hope, that charitie, & good construction resteth now generally in all Readers. Albeit, I well know, how *Opere in vario*, no lesse then in *Iugo*, *fas est obrepere somnum*. And I acknowledge, this playing work to come so farre short, of satisfying, euen my selfe (though *Sumus cuiq; placet partus*) as I haue little reason, to expect the applause of any other.

Besides, the state of our Countrie hath vndergone so many alterations, since I first began these scriblings, that, in the reuiewing, I was driven, either likewise to varie my report, or else to speake against my knowledge. And no maruaile, for each succeeding time, addeth, or reaueth, goods, & euils, according to the occasions, which it selfe produceth: rather a wonder it were, that in the ceaselesse revolution of the Vniuersie, any parcell should retaine a stedfast constitution. Reckon therefore (I pray you) that this treatise plotteth downe *Cyn-wall*, as it now standeth, for the particulars, and will continue, for the generall. Mine *Eulogies* proceede no lesse, from the sinceritie of a witnesse, then the affection of a friend: and therefore I hope, that where my tongue hath beene good, no mans eye will bee euill: and that each wel-minded Reader will wish a merrie passage, to this my rather fancie-sporting, then gaine-seeking voyage.

*Farewell.*

The Prosopopeia to the  
Booke.

**I** Craue not courtous eie of friends,  
To blace my praise in verse,  
Nor, proud of vaunt, mine anhours names,  
In catalogue rehearse:  
I of no willing wrong complaine,  
Which force or stealth hath wrought,  
No fruit I prauise from the tree,  
Which forth this blood hath brought.  
I curry not with smoothing termes,  
Ne yet rude threats I blaste:  
I seeke no patrons for my faults,  
I pleade no needlesse haste,  
But as a child of feeble force,  
I keepe my fathers home,  
And, bashfull at eche strangers sight,  
Dare not abroad to come,  
Sane to his kinne of neereest blood,  
Or friends of dearest price,  
Who, for his sake, not my desert,  
Wish welcome me enice,

The



# THE SURVEY OF CORNWALL.

## *The first Booke.*



*Ornwall*, the farthest Shire *The*  
of England Westwards, *name.*  
hath her name by diuers  
Authors diuersly deri-  
ued. Some (as ourowne  
Chroniclers) draw it from  
*Corineus*, cousin to *Brute*,  
the first Conquerour of  
this Iland: who wrastring  
at *Phymmouth* (as they say)  
with a mightie Giant, called *Gogmagog*, threw him o-  
uer Cliffe, brake his necke, and receined the gift of  
that Countrie, in reward for his prowesse: Some, as  
*Cerealis*, (no lesse mistaken perhaps in that, then in his  
measures) from *Cornu Gallia*, a horne or corner of  
*Fraunce*, whereagainst nature hath placed it: and some,  
from *Cornu Wallia*, which (in my coniecture) carrieth  
greatest likelihood of truth.

For what time the *Saxons*, after many bloudie in-  
uasions as Pirates, began at last to plant their dwellings, *Anno*  
*Dom.*



### The survey of Cornwall.

and take roote in this Iland, as Conquerors, the Britons, by them supplanted, were driven to seeke their safeguard in the waste Moores, craggie Mountaines, and wild Forrests of *Wales* and *Cornwall*, where the Countreies barrenesse barred their pursuers from victuals, and the dangerousnesse of the passages laid them open to priuie inuasions. Such as had in this sort withdrawne themselves, the Saxons termed *Welshmen*, by interpretation strangers, for so they were to them, as they to the Countreie: and their place of abode they called *Welshland*, sithence turned to *Wales*, euen as by the same reason, they giue still the same name to *Italy*. Now, *Cornwall* being cast out into the Sea, with the shape of a horne, borrowed the one part of her name from her fashion, as *Matthew of Westminster* testifieth, & the other from her Inhabitants: both which conioyned, make *Cornuwallia*, and contriued, *Cornwall*: in which sence, the *Cornish* people call it *Kernow*, deriued likewise from *Kerne* a horne. Neither needeth this composition to be accompted any way vncouth, seeing the same is made familiar vnto vs by the like in other Countreies, as of *Herbipolis* in *Germanie*, *Lombardie* in *Italy*, *Paleocastrum* in *Crete*, and *Neoportus* in *Carniola*: all which with many other, are likewise compacted of double languages.

This sill-halssening hornie name, hath (as *Corneto* in *Italy*) opened a gap to the scoffes of many, who not knowing their owne present condition, or at least their future destinie, can be cōtented to draw an odious mirth from a publike infamie. But seeing the wisest Enditer, hath directed the penne of his holiest writers to vse this terme, not only in a good meaning, but also in a significant sence, and to sanctifie the thing it selfe in sundrie parts

Shape.

Flora  
Hist.



parts of his seruice: such iesters dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to bee pittied, then their exception either angerly to be griued at, or seriously to bee confuted.

I am not ignorant, how forely the whole storie of *Brute*, is shaken by some of our late writers, and how stiffely supported by other some: as also that this wrastring pull betweene *Corineus* and *Gogmagog*, is reported to haue befallen at *Deuer*. For mine owne part, though I reuerence antiquitie, and reckon it a kind of wrong, to exact an ouer-strict reason for all that which vpon credite shee deliuereth: yet I rather incline to their side, who would warrant her authoritie by apparant veritie. Notwithstanding, in this question, I will not take on me the person of either Iudge, or stickler: and therefore if there be any so plunged in the common flood, as they will still gripe fast, what they haue once caught hold on, let them sport themselues with these coniectures, vpon which mine auerment in behalfe of *Phymouth* is grounded. The place where *Brute* is said to haue first landed, was *Totnes* in *Cornwall*, and therefore this wrastring likely to haue chaunced there, sooner then elsewhere. The Prouince bestowed on *Corineus* for this ex-ployt, was *Cornwall*. It may then be presumed, that he receiued in reward the place where hee made prooffe of his worth, and whose Prince (for so with others I take *Gogmagog* to haue beene) hee had conquered, euen as *Cyrus* recompenced *Zopirus* with the Citie *Babylon*, Herodotus. which his policie had recovered. Againe, the actiuitie of *Deuon* and *Cornishmen*, in this facultie of wrastring, beyond those of other Shires, dooth seeme to deriue them a speciall podigree, from that ground wrastringer.

## The survey of Cornwall.

*Corinens*, Moreouer, vpon the Hawke at *Plymouth*, there is cut out in the ground, the pouttrayture of two men, the one bigger, the other lesser, with Clubbes in their hands, (whom they terme *Gog-Magog*) and (as I haue learned) it is renewed by order of the Townesmen, when cause requireth, which should inferre the same to bee a monument of some moment. And lastly the place, hauing a steepe cliffe adioyning, affordeth an opportunity to the fact. But of this too much,

*Climate.* *Cornwall* is seated (as most men accompt) in the Latitude of fiftie degrees, and thirtie minutes: and in the Longitude of sixe.

*Length and breadth.* The Shire extendeth in length to about seuentie miles: the breadth, as almost no where equall, so in the largest place, it passeth not thirtie, in the middle twentie, and in the narrowest of the West part, three. The whole compasse may hereby be coniectured.

*Borders* It bordereth on the East with *Deuon*, diuided therefrom, in most places, by the ryuer *Tamer*, which springing neere the North Sea, at *Hartland* in *Deuon*, runneth thorow *Plymmouth Hauen*, into the South. For the rest, the maine Ocean sundreth the same, on the North from *Ireland*, on the West from the Ilands of *Scilley*, &c on the South from little *Britaine*. These borders now thus straightned, did once extend so wide, as that they enabled their inclosed territorie, with the title of a kingdome. *Palidore Virgil* alloteth it the fourth part of the whole Iland, and the ancient Chronicles report, that *Brute* landed at *Totnes* in *Cornwall*, a Towne now seated in the midst of *Deuon*. Moreouer, vntill *Athelstanes* time, the *Cornish-men* bare equal sway in *Excester* with the English: for hee it was who hemmed them within

within their present limits. Lastly, the encroaching Sea hath ravined from it, the whole Countrey of *Lionnesse*; together with diuers other parcels of no little circuite; and that such a *Lionnesse* there was, these proofes are yet remaining. The space betweene the lands end, and the *Iles of Scilly*, being about thirtie miles, to this day retaineth that name, in Cornish *Letheysen*; and carrieth continually an equall depth of fortie or sixtie fathom (a thing not vsuall in the Seas proper Dominion) saue that about the midway, there lieth a Rocke, which at low water discouereth his head. They terme it the Gulfe, suiting thereby the other name of *Scilla*. Fishermen also casting their hooks thereabouts, haue drawn vp peeces of doores and windowes. Moreouer, the ancient name of Saint *Michaels Mount*, was *Cara clowse in Cornish*, in English, *The boare Rocke in the Wood*: which now is at euerie floud incompassed by the Sea, and yet at some low ebbes, rootes of mightie trees are discryed in the sands about it. The like ouerflowing hath happened in *Plymouth* Hauens, and diuers other places.

In this situation, though nature haue shouldred *Cornwall* into the farthest part of the Realme, and *sies of the* so besieged it with the Ocean, that, as a demie Iland in *sua*, an Iland, the inhabitants find but one way of issue by land: yet hath shee in some good measure, counteruailed such disadvantage, through placing it, both neere vnto, & in the trade way betwene *Wales, Ireland, Spaine, France, & Netherland*. The neerenesse helpeth the, with a shorter cut, lesse peril, and meaner charge, to vent forth & make returne of those commodities, which their owne

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or either of those Countries doe afford: the lying in the way, bringeth forraine shipping to claime succour at their harbours, when, either outward, or homeward bound, they are checked by an East, South, or South-east wind: and where the horse walloweth, some hairens will still remaine. Neither is it to bee passed ouer without regard, that these remote quarters, lie not so open to the inuasions of forraine enemies, or spoyle of ciuill tumults, as other more inward parts of the Realme, which being seated neerer the heart, are sooner sought, and easlyer ransacked in such troublesome times: or if the Countries long naked sides, offer occasion of landing to any aduerser shipping, her forementioned inward naturall strength, increased by so many Lanes and Inclosures, straightneth the same to a preying onely vpon the outward skirts by some pettie flectes: For the danger of farder piercing, will require the protection of a greater force for execution, then can there be counteruailed with the benefit of any bootie, or conquest, were they sure to preuaile. And if to bee free from a damage, may passe for a commoditie, I can adde, that the far distance of this Countie from the Court, hath heretofore afforded it a Superledeas from takers & Purueyours: for if they should fetch any prouisiõ from thence, well it might be masked with the visard of her Highnes prerogatiue, but the same would verie slenderly turne to the benefit of her Maiesties house keeping: for the soulenesse and vneasinesse of the waies, the little mould of *Cornish* cattel, and the great expence of driving them, would defaulte as much from the iust price to the Queene, at the deliuering, as it did from the owners at the

the taking. Besides that, her Highnesse shipping should heere through bee defrauded of often supplies, which these parts afford vnto them.

Vpon which reasons, some of the Purueyours attempts, heretofore through the suite of the Countrie, the solicitation of Sir *Richard Grenuile*, the credite of the Lord Warden, and the gracioufnesse of our Soueraigne, were reuoked and suppressed, and the same vnder her Highnesse priuie Seale confirmed. Notwithstanding, when her Maiestie made her pleasure afterward knowne, that shee would haue a generall contribution from euerie Shire, for redeeming this exemption, *Cornwall* oppoling dutie against reason, or rather accompting dutie a reason sufficient, yeelded to vndergoe a proportionable rate of the burthen. So they compounded to furnish ten Oxen after Michaelmas for thirtie pound price: to which, by another agreement with the Officers, they should adde fortie markes of of their owne. Vpon halfe a yeeres warning either partie might repent the bargaine. This held for a while: but within a short space, either the carelesnesse of the Iustices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the Constables in collecting it, or the backwardnesse of the Inhabitants in paying the same, or all these together ouerslipped the time, and withheld the satisfaction. Hereon downe comes a Messenger with sharpe letters from the Officers of the Greene cloth. The conclusion ensued, that his charges must bee borne, and an higher price disbursed for the supplie. Thus it fareth too and fro, and the *Cornishmen* seeme to hold a Wolfe by the eares: for to make payment the people are vnwilling, as in a charge heretofore vnusuall, to vndergoe the managing



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ging hercof, the Iustices strayne courtesie, as in a matter nothing plausible, and appertaining to ouer-many partners, for the well effecting, and yet to breake they are both afraid, suspecting that a heauier load will follow, if this composition be once set at large.

Discom-  
modities of  
the site.

These commodities goe not vnaccompanied with their inconueniences: for to *Cornwall* also hath *Pandora's* Boxe beene opened. One is, that the farre distance from the higher seates of Iustice, rippeth a wider gap to intruding iniuries, and increaseth the charge and time of procuring their redresse. Which due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned, and least cliented Petiuoguers, doe yet (vnder the sweet baite of reuenge) conuict to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. The ordinarie trade of these men is, where they perceiue a sparke of displeasure kindling, to increase the flame with their bellowes of perswasion. Hath such a one abused you, saith he? Anger him a little, that breaking out into some outrageous words, you may take aduantage thereof; and you shall see how we will hamper him: I warrant you he shall fetch an errand to *London*, & beare part of your charges too. After the game hath beene brought in by this Winlesse, the poore soule is bound not to release his aduersarie, without his Attournies consent, who plieth the matter with so good a stomach, as hee cateth the kernell, whilst they fight about the shell. At last, when the fountaine of his Clients purse is drawne drie, by his extravagant fees of *Pro consilio, pro expeditione, pro amicitia Vicecomitis. &c.* besides the packing betwene the Vndersheriffe and him, of docketing our Writs neuer sued fourth, the mediation of friends must shut vp the matter in a compromise. Another dis-

com-

commoditie groweth, that whereas *London* furnisheth all provisions (even *Tynne*, and such other arising in the same Countrey) of best stuffe, fashion, store, and cheapnesse: the hard procuring, and farre carriage, addeth an extraordinary increase of price to the *Countish* buyers; and for matters of benefit, or preferment; by suits at Court, either the oportunitie is past, before notice can arrive so far: or the following there, and losse the whiles at home, will require a great and assured gaine in the principall, to warrant the hope of a saving bargaine in the opportunitie.

Touching the temperature of *Cornwall*, the ayre Temperature thereof is cleansed, as with bellows, by the billows, and flowing and ebbing of the Sea, and therethrough becommeth pure, and subtil; and, by consequence, healthfull. So as the inhabitants doe seldome take a ruthless and reauing experience of those harmes, which infectious diseases vse to carrie with them. But yet I haue noted, that this so piercing an ayre, is apter to preserve then recover health, especially in any languishing sicknesse which hath possessed strangers: neither know I, whether I may impute to this goodnesse of the ayre, that upon the returne of our flecte from the *Portugall* action, 1589. the diseases which the Souldiers brought home with them, did grow more grieuous, as they carried the same farther into the land, then it fell out at *Phymouth*, where they landed: for there the same was, though infectious, yet not so contagious, and though pestilentiall, yet not the verie pestilence, as afterwards it proued in other places.

The Spring visiteth not these quarters so timely, as the Easterne parts. Summer imparteth a verie tempe-

gillols

C

rate



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rate beane recompensing his loss following of the suite  
*Autūn.* with chearfully ripening. A winter bringeth a some-  
 what late Harvest, specially to the middle of the Shire,  
 where they seldom sowe their Corne before Mi-  
*Winter.* chaelmas. Winter by reason of the Southes neere  
 neighbourhood, and Seas warme breath, frequētly is  
 with a milder cold then elsewhere, so as, vpon both  
 coastes, the Frost and Snow come verie seldom, and  
 make a speedie departure. This notwithstanding, the  
 Countrey is much subiect to stormes, which fetching  
 a large course in the open Sea, doe from thence vio-  
 lently assault the dwellers at land, and leaue them vncou-  
 quered houses, parted hedges, and dwarfed growne trees,  
 as witness of their force and fury: yea, even the hard  
 stones, and yron bars of the windows, doe first to be  
 so continually grated. One kind of these stormes, they  
 call a flaw, or slaugh, which is a mightie gale of wind,  
 pissing suddainly to the shore, and working strong  
 effects vpon whatsoever it inequētreth in his way.  
*Earth.* The Cornish soyle, for the most part, is liued up into  
 many hills, some great, some litle of quantitie, some  
 steepe, some easie for ascent, and parted in under by  
*Forme.* short and narrow vallies. A shallow earth dooth cover  
 their outside, the substance of the rest, consisteth ordi-  
 narily in Rockes and Shells, which maketh them hard  
 for manurance, & subiect to a drie Summers parching.  
*Qualitie.* The middle part of the Shire (sauiing the inclosures a-  
 bout some few Townes and Villages) lieth waste and  
 open, sheweth a blackish colour, beareth Heath and  
 spirie Grasse, and serueth in a maner, onely to Summer  
 Cattel. That which bordereth vpon either side of the  
 Sea, through the Inhabitants good husbandrie, is  
 closing,

plowing, sowing, and other dressing, carrieth a better  
 use, and more profitable qualitie. Meadow ground it  
 affordeth little, pasture for Cattell and Sheepe, store  
 enough, Corne ground plentie.

Hills of greatest name and height are, *Hinxton, Rector, Hills,*  
*Grimsdally, S. 2. at Hines, Haynorrough, the four Barroughs,*  
*Roller, Cumbrey, and the two Cistlan Danis.* In the rest of this earthy description; I will begin  
 with such mynerals as her bowels yeeld forth, and then  
 passe on to those things, of growing, and feeling life,

which vpon her face doore shew themselves. These mynerals are not so deepe buried by nature  
 in the entrails of the earth, nor so closely couched a-  
 mongst the Rocks, but that desire of gaine with the  
 instrument of Art can digge them vp, they may be di-  
 uided into stones and metalls.

Quarries stones are of sundrie sorts, and serue to di-  
 uers purposes. For walling, there are rough, and *Slate.*  
 the rough maketh speedier building, the *Slate* surer. For  
 Windowes, Dories, and Chimnies, Moore stone car-  
 rieth chiefest reckoning. That name is bestowed on it,  
 by the Moores or waste ground, where the same is  
 found in great quantitie, either lying vpon the ground,  
 or vnder little vnder. This stone and worth the charge  
 of fetching, with the fauenes of his whicli colour, con-  
 taining certaine glimnering sparkles, and counterai-  
 lecth his great hardnesse in working, with the profit of  
 long endurance, nature hauing ordained the same, as  
 of purpose, to withstand the fretting weather. There  
 are also three other sorts of stones; seruing to the same  
 vse, and hewed with lesse, though differing labour:  
*Penryn* digged out of the Sea Cliffe, and in colour  
 beaghist

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Somewhat resembling gray Marble, *Carved* blackie, nor unlike the least, the third is a kind of intubed Quarries, and not much differing from the Eastern free stone.

*People.* The Sea stone also in many places affordeth Peeble stones, which washed out of the earth, or falling from the Rocks, and there lying loose are by often rolling of the waies, wrought to a kind of roundnesse, and serue verie handsomely for paving of streetes and Courts.

*Slate.* For couering of houses there are three sorts of *Slate*, which from that vse take the name of Healing stones. The first and best Blew, the second, Sage-leafe coloured, the third and meanest Gray. The Blew, and so the rest, are commonly found vnder the walling *Slate*, when the depth hath brought the workmen to the water. This *Slate* is in substance thinne, in colour faire, in waighr light, in lasting strong, and generally carrieth so good regard, as (besides the supplie for home provision) great store is yeerely conueied by shipping both to other parts of the Realme, and also beyond the Seas, into *Britaine* and *Netherland*.

*Lyme flower.* They make *Lyme*, moreouer, of another kind of Marble stone, either by burning a great quantitie thereof together, with a seruent fire of Furze; or by maintaining a continuall, though lesser heate, with stone Cole in smaller Kils; this is accompted the better cheape, but that yeeldeth the whiter *Lyme*.

*Adetals.* Touching mettals: Copper is found in sundrie places, but with what gain to the leachers, I haue not beene curious to enquire, nor they haue to recuale. For at one Mine (of which I tooke view) the Owne was shipped

shipped to be refined in *Water*, either to save cost in the fewell, or to conceale the profit.

Neither hath nature denied *Silver* to *Cornwall*, though *Citro* excluded the same out of all *Britaine*: and if wee may beleue our Chroniclers reports, who ground themselves vpon authenticall Records, king *Edward* the first, and king *Edward* the third, reaped some good benefit therof. But for our present experience, what she proffereth with the one hand, shee seemeth to pull backe with the other, whereof some Gentlemen not long since, made triall to their losse: howbeit, neither are they discouraged by this successe, nor others from the like attempt.

*Tynners* doe also find little hoppes of *Gold* amongst their Owre, which they keepe in quils, and sell to the Goldsmithes oftentimes with little better gaine, then *Glancus* exchange.

Yea it is not altogether barren of precious Stones, and Pearle: for *Dyamonds* are in many places found cleaunting to those Rockes, out of which the Tynne is digged: they are polished, squared, and pointed by nature: their quantitie from a Pease, to a Walnut: in blacknesse and hardnesse they come behind the right ones, and yet I haue knowne some of them set on so good a foile, as at first sight, they might appose a not vnskilfull Lapidarie.

The Pearle (though here not aptly raunged) breed in bigge Oysters, and Muscles, greater in quantitie, then acceptable for goodnesse, as neither round nor Orient. Perhaps *Cesar* spoyled the best beds, when he made that gay Coate of them, to present his graundame *Venus*.

*Cornwall* is also not altogether destitute of *Agates*, and

*The surrey of Cornwall.*

*Coral.* and white *Coral*; as by credible relation I haue learned.

*Tynne.* But why seeke wee in corners for petty commodities, when as the onely mynerall of *Cornish* Tynne, openeth so large a field to the Countries benefit; this is in working so pliant, for sight so faire, and in use so necessarie, as thereby the Inhabitants gaine wealth; the Marchants trafficke, and the whole Realme a reputation; and with such plentie thereof hath God stuffed the bowels of this little Angle; that (as *Asiages* dreamed of his daughter) it overfloweth England; watereth *Christendome*, and is deriued to a great part of the world besides. In trauiailing abroad, in tarrying at home, in eating and drinking, in doing ought of pleasure or necessity, Tynne, either in his owne shape, or transformed into other fashions, is alwayes requisite, alwayes readie for our seruice: but I shall rather disgrace, then endeere it by mine ouer-weake commendation, and sooner tire my selfe, then draw the fountaine of his praises drie. Let this therefore suffice, that it cannot bee of meane price, which hath found, with it, *Diamonds*, amongst it *Gold*, and in it *Siluer*.

The *Cornish* Tynners hold a strong imagination, that in the withdrawing of *Noahs* flood to the Sea, the same tooke his course from East to West, violently breaking vp, and forcibly carrying with it, the earth, trees, and Rocks, which lay any thing loosely, neere the vpper face of the ground. To confirme the likelihood of which supposed truth, they doe many times digge vp whole and huge Timber trees, which they conceiue at that deluge to haue bene ouerturned and whelmed: but whether then, or sithence probable it is, that some such



such cause produced this effect. Hence is cometh, that  
 albeit the Tyne lay touched at first in certain flakes  
 amongst the Rocks, like a wee, or the veines in a mans  
 bodie, from the depth whereof the maine *Lead* sprouts  
 out his branches, untill they approach the open  
 ayre, yet they have now two kinds of Tyne workes, *Kinds of*  
*Stream*, and *Lead*: for (say they) the foremenconed *workes*.  
 floud, cometh together with the moued Rocks and  
 earth, so much of the *Lead* as was inclosed therein, and  
 at the asswaging, lete the same scattered here and there  
 in the vallies and ryuers, where it passed, which being  
 sought and digged, is called *Streamwork*: vnder this  
 title, they comprise also the Moore workes, growing  
 from the like occasion. They maintaine these workes,  
 to haue bene veyte auncient, and first wrought by the  
*Jewes* with Pickaxes of Holme, Boxe, and Harts horlen  
 they prouot this by the name of those places yet endu-  
 ring, to wit, *Attall Sarazin*, in English, the *lower assault*,  
 and by the trobles daily found amongst the rubble of  
 such workes. And it may well be, that as *Akornes* made  
 good bread, befoie *Ceres* taught the vse of Corne, and  
 sharpe stones serued the *Indians* for Kniues, vntill the  
*Spaniards* brought them Iron: so in the infancie of  
 knowledge, these poore instruments for want of better  
 did supplie a time. There are also taken vp in such  
 workes, certaine little tooles heads of Brasse, which some  
 terme Thunder axes, but they make small shew of any  
 profitable vse. Neither were the *Romanes* ignorant of  
 this trade, as may appeare by a brasse Coyne of *Dalmatia*,  
 found in one of these workes, and fallen into my  
 hands: and perhaps vnder one of those *Flavian*, the  
*Iewish* workmen made here their first annall.

## The survey of Cornwall.

2

*Finding  
the works* They discover these workes, by certaine Tynne  
stones, lying on the face of the ground, which they  
terme *Shead*, as shed from the maine *Load*, and made  
*Stream-  
workes.* somewhat smooth and round, by the waters washing &  
wearing. Where the finding of these affordeth a temp-  
ting likelihood, the Tynners goe to worke, casting vp  
trenches before the, in depth 5. or 6. foote more or lesse,  
as the loose ground went, & three or foure in breadth,  
gathering vp such *Shead*, as this turning of the earth  
doth offer to their sight. If any ryner thwart them, and  
that they resolve to search his bed, hee is trained by a  
new channell from his former course. This yeeldeth a  
speedie and gainefull recompence to the adventurers of  
the search, but I hold it little beneficiall to the owners  
of the soyle. For those low grounds, before time fruit-  
full, hauing herethrough their wrong side turned out-  
wards, accuse the Tynners iniurie by their succeeding  
barrennesse.

*Load-  
workes.* To find the *Loadworkes*, their first labour is also im-  
ployed in seeking this *Shead*, which either lieth open on  
the grasse, or but shallowly couered. Hauing found any  
such, they coniecture by the sight of the ground, which  
way the flood came that brought it thither; and so giue  
agasse at the place whence it was broken off. There  
they *sinke a shaft*, or pit of five or sixe foote in length,  
two or three foote in breadth, and seuen or eight foote  
in depth, to proue whether they may so meete with the  
*Load*. By this *Shaft*, they also discern which was the  
quicke ground (as they call it) that mooued with the  
flood; and which the firme, wherein no such *Shead*  
doth lie. If they misse the *Load* in one place, they *sinke*  
a like *shaft* in another beyond that, commonly farther.

vp



vp towards the hill, and for a third and fourth, vntil they  
light as last vpon in. But you may not conceiue, that e-  
uerie likelyhood doth euer proue a certaintie: for diuers  
haue bene hindered, through bestowing charges in  
seeking, and not finding, and many vndone in finding  
and not speeding, whiles a faire show, tempting them  
to much cost, hath, in the end, fayled in substance; and  
made the aduenturers Banckrupt of their hope and  
purse.

Some haue found Tynne-workes of great vallew, *DREAMES.*  
through meanes no lesse strange, then extraordinarye,  
to wit, by dreames. As in *Edward* the sixth time, a Gen-  
tlewoman, haire to one *Tresculier*, and wife to *Lauyne*,  
dreamed, that a man of seemely personage told her,  
how in such a Tenement of her Land, shee should find  
so great store of Tynne, as would serue to enrich both  
her selfe and her posteritie. This shee revealed to her  
husband and hee, putting the same in triall, found a  
worke, which in foure yeeres, was worth him welneere  
so many thousand pounds. Moreouer, one *Tapprell* lately  
living, & dwelling in the Parish of the hundred of *West*,  
called *S. Nis*, by a like dreame of his daughter (see the  
lucke of women) made the like assay, with the  
effect, farmed the worke of the vnwiuing Lord of the  
soyle, and grew thereby to good state of wealth. The  
same report passeth as currant, touching sundrie others;  
but I will not bind any mans credith, though, that of  
the Authours haue herein swayed mine; and yet he that  
will afford his care to Astrologers and naturall Philoso-  
phers, shall haue it filled with many discourses, of the  
constellation of the heauens, and the constitution of  
mens bodies, fitting to this purpose.

D.

There.

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New wor  
king.

Diser.  
Ital.

There are, that leauing these trades of new searching, doe take in hand such old *Stream* and *Leaswork*, as by the former aduenturers haue bene giuen ouer, and oftentimes they find good store of Tynne, both in the rubble cast vp before, as also in veines which the first workmen folloved not. From hence there groweth a diuersitie in opinion, amongst such Gentlemen, as by Iudgement and experience, can looke into these matters, some of them supposing that the Tynne groweth, and others, that it onely separateth from the consumed offall. But who so euer readeth that which *Francis Loun- dra* hath written touching the yron mynerals, in the lly of *Elba*, will cleaue perhaps to a third conceite: for he auoucheth, that the trenches, out of which the Owre there is digged, within twentie or thirtie yeeres, be come alike full againe of the same metall, as at first, & he confirmeth it by fitable Examples, borrowed from *Clearchus*, of Marble, in *Paros Island*, and of Salt, in *India*, deducing thence this reason, that the ayre and water replenishing the voide roome, through the power of the vniuersall agent, and some peculiar celestiaall influence, are turned into the selfe substance, and so by consequence, neither the Owre groweth, nor the earth consumeth away: and this opiniō, *Munster* in his *Cosmographie*, doth seeme to vnderprop, affirming, that neere the Citie of *Apolonia* in *Dalmatia*, the veines whence Brasse is digged, are filled in like maner. So doth he report, that neere *Prodomais*, there lieth a round valley, out of which glasse Sand being taken, the winds fill the pit againe, from the vpper part of the adioyning mountaines, which matter is conuerted into the former substance, and that euen Mertals throwne into this place, doe  
vnder-

vndergoeth like *Metamorphosis*. The colour both of the *Shoed* and *Lead*, resembleth his bed, as the Sea and doth the Clifffes, and is so diuersified to reddish, blackish, duskie, and such other earthy colours.

If the *Lead* wherein the Tynnelieth, carrieth a foote and halfe in breadth, and bee not ouerbarren, it is accounted a verie rich worke: but commonly the same exceedeth not a foote, vnlesse many *Leads* runne together.

When the new found worke intireth with probability of profit, the discouerer doth commonly associate himselfe with some more partners, because the charge amounteth mostly verie high for any one mans paffe, except lined beyond ordinarie, to reach vnto: and if the worke doe faile, many shoulders will more easily support the burthen. These partners consist either of such Tinnners as worke to their owne behoofe, or of such aduenturers as put in hired labourers. The hirelings stand at a certaine wages, either by the day, which may be about eight pence, or for the yeere, being betweene foure and sixe pound, as their deseruing can driue the bargaine: at both which rates they must find themselves.

If the worke carrie some importance, and require the trauaile of many hands, that hath his name, and they their Overseer, whome they terme their Captaine: such are the *Pel*, *Whilancleuth*, in English, *The worke of the Ditches: Pulfleán*, that is, *The myrie head: Cruog braaz*, *The great Borough: Saint Margets*, and many furnamed *Balls*, which betoken the Vales where the works are set on foote.

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**Captaine.** The Captaines office bindeth him to forttech workman his taskes, to let them applie their labour, to make timely provision, for binding the worke with frames of Timber, if need exact it, to place Pumpes for drawing of water, and to giue such other directions. In most places, their toyle is so excreant, as they cannot endure it about foure houres in a day, but are succeeded by spels; the residue of the time, they weare out at Coytes, Kayles, or like idle exercises. Their Kalender also alloweth them more Holy dayes, then are warranted by the Church, our lawes, or their owne profit.

**Tools.** Their ordinarie tools, are a Pick-axe of yron, about sixteene inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other, to driue certaine litle yron Wedges, wherewith they cleaue the Rockes. They haue also a broad Shouell, the vpper part of yron, the middle of Timber, into which the staffe is slopewise fastned.

**Manner of Working.** Their maner of working in the Loadmines, is to follow the *Load* as it lieth, either sidelong, or downe-right: both waies the deeper they sincke, the greater they find the *Load*. When they light vpon a smal veine, or chance to leese the *Load* which they wrought, by meanes of certaine strings that may hap to crosse it, they begin at another place neere-hand, and so draw by gesse to the maine *Load* againe. If the *Load* lie right downe, they follow it sometimes to the depth of fortie or fiftie fathome. These Loady workes, *Diad. sic. 5. cap. 8.* seemeth to point at, where hee saith, that the Inhabitants of *Pelerium Promontorie*, digge vp Tin out of rockie ground. From some of their bottomes you shal at noone dayes discerie the Starres; the workmen are let down and taken

vp in a Stirrup, by two men who wind the rope. *And T*  
 If the Land lie slope wise, the Tynners digge a con- *Altho*  
 uenient depth, and then passe forward vnder ground,  
 so farre as the ayre will yeeld them breathing, which, as  
 it beginneth to faile, they *sinks* a shaft downe thither  
 from the top, to admit a renewing vent, which not with-  
 standing their worke is most by Candle-light. In these *Conuey*  
 passages, they meete sometimes with verie loose earth, *ances,*  
 sometimes with exceeding hard Rockes, and sometimes  
 with great streames of water.

The loose Earth is propped by frames of Timber. *Loose*  
 worke, as they go, and yet now and then falling downe, *earth.*  
 either presseth the poore workmen to death, or stop-  
 peth them from returning. To part the Rockes, they *Rockes.*  
 haue the foremenconed Axes, and Wedges, with  
 which, mostly, they make speedie way, and yet (not  
 seldome) are so tied by the teeth, as a good workman  
 shall hardly be able to hew three foote, in the space of  
 so many weekes. While they thus play the Moldwarps,  
 vnfaurie Damps doe here and there distemper their *Damps*  
 heads, though not with so much daunger in the conse-  
 quence, as annoyance for the present.

For conueying away the Water, they pray in aide *Water.*  
 of sundry deuices, as Addits, Pumps & wheeles, driuen  
 by a streame, and interchangeably filling, and emptying  
 two Buckets, with many such like: all which notwith-  
 standing, the Springs so incroche vpon these inuenti-  
 ons, as in sundrie places they are driuen to keepe men,  
 and some-where horses also at worke both day & night,  
 without ceasing, and in some all this will not serue the  
 turne. For supplying such hard seruices, they haue al-  
 waies fresh men at hand.

D 3

They



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*Addit.* They call it the bringing of an Addit, or Audit, when they begin to trench without, and carrie the same thorow the ground to the Tynworke, somewhat deeper then the water doth lie, thereby to giue it passage away.

This Addit, they either fetch athwart the whole *Leach*, or right from the braunch where they worke, as the next valley ministrerh fittest oportunitie, for soonest cutting into the Hil: and therefore a Gentleman of good knowledges, deduceth this name of Addit, *Ab addit ad aquas*. Surely the practice is cunning in deuce, costly in charge, and long in effecting: and yet, when all is done, many times the *Leach* falleth away, and they may sing with *Augustus* bird, *Opera & impensa parit*. If you did see how aptly they cast the ground, for conueying the water, by compassings and turnings, to shunne such hills & vallies as let them, by their too much height or lownesse, you would wonder how so great skill could couch in so base a Cabbin, as their (otherwise) thicke clouded braines.

As much almost dooth it exceede credite, that the Tynne, for and in so small quantitie, digged vp with so great toyle, and passing afterwards thorow the managing of so many hands, ere it come to sale, should be any way able to acquite the cost: for being once brought aboue ground in the stone, it is first broken in peeces with hammers; and then carryed, either in waynes, or on horses backs, to a stamping mill, where three, and in some places fixe great logges of timber, bound at the ends with yron, and lifted vp and downe by a wheele, driven with the water, doe breake it smaller. If the stones be ouer-moyst, they are dried by the fire in an yron cradle or grate.

From

From the stamping mill, it passeth to the craying mill, which betwene two grinding stones, turned also with a water-wheele, bruseth the same to a fine sand: howbeit, of late times they mostly vse wet stampers, & so haue no need of the craying mills for their best stuffe, but onely for the crust of their tayles. The stream, after it hath forsaken the mill, is made to fall by certayne degrees one somewhat distant from another, vpon each of which, at euery discent lyeth a Greene Turfe; three or foure foote square, and one foote thick: On this the Tinner layeth a certayne portion of the sandie Tinne, and with his shouell softly tosseth the same to and fro: that through this stirring, the water which runneth ouer it, may wash away the light earth from the Tinne, which of a heauier substance lyeth fast on the Turfe. Hauing so clenfed one portion, he setteth the same aside, and beginneth with another, vntill his labour take end with his taske. The best of those turfes (for all sorts, serue not) are fetched about two miles to the Eastwards of *S. Michaels Mount*, where at a low water they cast aside the sand, and dig them vp: they are full of rootes of trees, and on some of them nuts haue beene found, which confirmeth my former assercion of the seas intrusion. After it is thus washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, broad, flat, and round, being about two foote ouer, and hauing two handles fastened at the sides, by which they softly shogge the same to and fro in the water betwene their legges, as they sit ouer it, vntill whatsoever of the earthie substance that was yet left, be sifted away. Some of later time, with a sleighter inuention, and lighter labour, doe cause certayne boyes to stir it vp and downe with their

Craying.

grinding

stones

should

be

grinding

washing.



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*Sharing  
blacke  
Tynne.* scete, which worketh the same effect: the residue, after this often cleansing, they call blacke Tynne, which is proportionably divided to euery of the adventurers, when the Lords part hath beene first deducted vpon the whole.

*Melting.* Then doth each man carrie his portion to the blowing house, where the same is melted with Char-coale fire, blowne by a great paire of Bellows, mooued with a water-wheele, and so cast into peeces of a long and thicke squarenesse, from three hundred to foure hundred pound waight, at which time the owners marke is set thereupon. The last remooue, is to the place of Coynage, which I shall touch hereafter. I haue already told you, how great charge the Tynner vndergoeth, before he can bring his *Oure* to this last mill: where-to if you adde his care and cost, in buying the wood for this seruice, in felling, framing, and piling it to beeburned, in fetching the same, when it is coaled, through such farre, foule, and cumberfome wayes, to the blowing house, together with the blowers, two or three Moneths extreame and increasing labour, sweltring heate, danger of skalding their bodies, burning the houses, casting away the worke, and lastly their vgly countenances, tanned with smoake, and besmeared with sweate: all these things (I say) being duely considered, I know not whether you would more maruaile, either whence a sufficient gaine should arise to counteruaile so manifold expences, or that any gaine could traine men to vndertake such paines and perill. But there let vs leaue them, since their owne will doth bring them thither. During the Tynnes thus melting in the blowing house, diuers light sparkles thereof are by the forcible wind,

wind, which the bellows sendeth forth, driven vp to the thatched rooffe. For which cause the owners doe once in seuen or eight yeeres, burne those houses, and find so much of this light Tynne in the ashes, as payeth for the new building, with a gainesfull ouerplus. A strange practise (certes) for thrifts sake, to set our house on fire. Others doe frame the Tunnels of the Chimnies verie large and slope, therein to harbour those sparkles, and so saue the burning. This casuallie may bee worth the ownter some ten pound by the yeere, or better, if his Ma haue store of suitors. But sithence I gathered stiches to the building of this poore nest, *St. Francis Guald-  
phus*, (whose kind helpe hath much advanced this my playing labour) entertained a *Duch* mynerall man, and taking light from his experience, but building thereon farre more profitable conclusions of his owne inuention, hath practised a more lasting way in these matters, and besides, made Tynne with good profit, of that refuse which the Tynners reiect as nothing worth.

We will now proceede, to take a view of the orders and customes most generally vied among the Tynners. Their workes, both *Sireams* and *Lead*, lie either in seuerall, or in wastrell, that is, in enclosed grounds, or in common. In *Beaufull*, no man can search for Tynne, without leave first obtained from the Lord of the soyle, who, when any Myne is found, may worke it wholly himselfe, or affiliate partners, or set it out at a farme certaine, or lease it vnto waught at his pleasure. In *W-  
fford*, it is lawfull for any man to make miall of his fortune that way, provided, that hee acknowledge the Lords right, by sharing our vnto him a certaine part, which they call *roll*: a custome fauouring more of

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indifferencie; then the Tynners confinements in *Denon*, which enable them to digge for Tynne in any mans ground, inclosed, or enclosed, without licence tribute or satisfaction. Wherein though it appeareth, that the Law-makers rather respected their owne benefit, then equitie, the true touch of all lawes. The *Wastrel* workes are reckoned amongst church, and may passe by word or Will. When a Myne is found in any such place the first discoverer saymeth how farre it is likely to extend, and then, at the foure corners of his limited proportion, diggeth up three Turfes, and the like (if he list) on the sides, which they terme *Bounding*, and within that compass, every other man is restrained from searching. These bounds he is bound to renew once euery yeere, as also in most places to bestow some time in working the Myne; otherwise hee loseth this priuiledge. The worke thus found and bounded, looke how many men doe labour therein, so many *Deales* or shares they make thereof, and proportionably diuise the gaine and charges. The Lord of the soyle is most where allowed libertie to place one workman in euery fiftene for himselfe, as like hand with the aduenturers, if hee be so disposed.

*Measures.* They measure their blacke Tynne by the *Gill*, the *Trapliffe*, the *Dish* and the *Pann*, which containeth a pint, a pottell, a gallon, and towards two gallons.

*Townes for Coyning Times.* Townes specially priuiledged for the Coyrages are *Helston*, *Truro*, *Lestwithiel*, and *Liskea*. The times of Coyrage come twice in the yeere, viz. about *Michellmas* and *Michaelmas*; but because it fallth out yere or ten, that the Tynne which is wrought, cannot be blowen and brought thither, against the limited dayes, there are

are, in fauour of the Tynners, certaine later times assigned, which they terme Post-coynages.

Post-coynage.  
Officers.

The officers deputed to manage this Coynage, are, *Barriers*, to beate the Tynne; *Packers* to weigh it, a *Steward*, *Comptroller*, and *Receiver* to keepe the accompt, euerie of which haue entertainement from her Maies tie, and receiue a fee out of the coyned Tynne.

For the maner of *Coynage*: the Blockes or peeces of Tynne, are brought into a great roome ordained for that purpose, and there first puzied, then tasted, that is, proued whether they be soft Tynne or hard, and after, marked with her Maiesties stamp. To the hard (lesse worth by fiftie shillings in the thousand then the soft) the letter *H* is added; e're it come from the blowing house. Each thousand must answere fortie shillings to the Queene; which with the other incident fees being satisfied, then, and not before, it is lawfull for the owner to alienate and distract the same.

Price.

But about the price there groweth much adoe, betwene the Marchants and the owners, before they can iumpe to an agreement. The Marchant vnfolderh his packe of strange newes, which either he brought with him from London (where most of them dwell) or forged by the way, telling what great likely hood there is of warres, what danger of Pirates at Sea, how much of the fore-bought Tynne lieth on their hands, &c. The owner, on the other side, stoppeth his eares against these charmes, and answeres his newes with the *Spaniards*, *Credo en Dios*, encounters his reasons, with the present scarcitie and charges of getting and working Tynne, and so keeping vp the price; *Iniquum petis, ut æquum seras*. In the end, after much bidding, and louing, varying, and delaying,

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delaying, commonly that Marchant who hath most money to bestow, and that owner who hath most Tynne to sell, doe make the price, at which rate the Marchant is bound to yeeld present payment for so much Tynne as shall be brought him, and, of necessitie, must bargain for tenne thousand at the least, Others notwithstanding are not bound to buy or sell at this price, but euery man left at libertie, to make his best marker.

The Tynne so sold, hath usually amounted heretofore to the worth of thirtie or fortie thousand pound in money, and carried price betweene twentig and thirtie pound the thousand, sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quicke vent and aboundance, or the dead sale and scarcitie, wherein yet some haue obserued, that this so profitable, and vendible a marchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhauncement, with other lesse beneficiall, and affected commodities, and they impute it partly to the Easterne buyers packing, partly to the owners not venting, and venturing the same.

*Tynne V-  
surie of  
Marchants  
Londons.*

Here I must either craue or take leaue of the *Londons*, to lay open the hard dealing of their Tynne Marchants in this trade. Whe any Western Gent. or person of accompt, wanteth money to defray his expences at London, he resorteth to one of the Tynne Marchants of his acquaintance, to borrow some: but they shall as soone wrest the Clubbie out of *Heracles* fist, as one penny out of their fingers, vnlesse they giue bond for euery twentie pound so taken in lone, to deliuer a thousand pound waight of Tyn at the next Coynage, which shall be within two or three months, or at farthest with-

in



in halfe a yeere after. At which time the price of auerie thousand, will not faile to be at least twentie three, perhaps twentie five pound: yea, and after promise made, the party must be driven (with some indignitie) to make three or foure errands to his house, or hee shall get the money deliuered. In this sort, some one Marchant will haue 5. hundred pound out beforehand, reaping thereby a double commoditie, both of excelsiue gaine for his lone, and of assurance to bee serued with Tynne for his money. This they say is no *Vsurie*, forsooth, because the price of Tynne is not certainly knowne beforehand: (for once onely within these twelue yeeres, of set purpose to escape the penaltie of the Law, they brought it a litle vnder twentie pound the thousand:) but if to take aboute fiftie in the hundred be extremitie, whatsoeuer name you list to giue it, this in truth can bee none other, then cutthroate and abominable dealing. I will not condemne all such, as vse this trade, neither yet acquite those who make greatest pretence of zeale in Religion: and it may be, that some ypon by-respects find somewhat friendly vsage in *Vsance*, at some of their hands: but the common voice saith, that *for the most part, they are naught all.*

And yet how bad soeuer this fashion may iustly bee. Of Countrey accompted, certaine of the same Countrymen do passe *erie dwelt* farre beyond it, as thus: The Marchant, that hee may stand assured to haue Tynne for his money, at the time of *Coyuage* or deliuerance, besides his trade of lone abouementioned, layeth out diuers summes beforehand, vnto certaine *Cornishmen*, owners of Tynworkes, or otherwise of knowne sufficiencie, who are bound to deliuer for the same, so many thousands of Tynne, as



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

the money shal amount vnto, after the price agreed vpon at the *Coynages*. To these hungrie flies, the poore labouring Tynner resorteth, desiring some money before the time of his pay at the deliuerance: the other puts him off at first, answering he hath none to spare: in the end, when the poore man is driuen through necessitie to renew his suite, he falls to questioning, what hee will doe with the money. Saith the Tynner, I will buy bread and meate for my selfe and my household, and shoes, hosen, petticoates, & such like stuffe for my wife and children. Suddenly herein, this owner becomes a pettie chapman: I will serue thee saith he: hee deliuiers him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings, in which he cuts him halfe in halfe for the price, and soare nobles in money, for which the poore wretch is bound in *Darbies* bonds, to deliuer him two hundred waight of Tynne at the next Coynage, which may then bee worth foue pound or foure at the vetie least. And as mischance still creepes onward, this extreme dealing of the *London* Marchant and Countrie chapman, in white Tynne is imitated (or rather exceeded) by the wealthier sort of Tynners themselues in the blacke, by laying out their money after thus much the manner: which trade, though subtile and darke, I will open as plainly as I can.

A foote of blacke Tynne (as is before said) containeth in measure two gallons; the waight vncertainly followeth the goodnesse. A foote of good Moore-tyn, (which is counted the best sort) will way about fourescore pound. Of the Myne Tynne (which is meaner) fiftie two pound: of the worst fiftie pound. Two pound of good blacke Tynne, being melted, will yeld one of white:

white twentie eight or thirtie foot of the best, some of the middle, & of the meanest, a thousand. Now the wealthier sort of Tynners, laying out part of their money beforehand, buy this black Tynne of the poore labourers, after so much the mark: that is, looke how many markes there are in the price, made at the Coyage for the thousand, so many two pence halfe pence, three pence, or foure pence, partly after the goodnesse, and partly according to the hard conscience of the one, and necessitie of the other, shal he haue for the foote: as if the price be twentie sixe pound, thirtie shillings & foure pence the thousand, therein are fortie markes: then shal the poore Tynner receiue of him who dealeth most friendly, for euery foote of his best blacke tynne (of which as was said, about thirtie will make a thousand) fortie times foure pence: viz, thirtie shillings and foure pence, which amounteth to twentie pound the thousand: whereas that foote at the price, is worth aboue five pence the mark. Likewise will hee pay for the meaner blacke Tynne (of which about fortie foote will make a thousand) three pence the mark, which is ten shillings the foote, and so shal he haue also after twentie pound for the thousand: for the worse they giue lesse, rateably. By which proportion, how vndermaine soeuer the goodnesse of the Tynne, or the greatnesse of the price do fall, theingaine of a fourth part at least is ethalwaies vncertainly. Whereto adding, that they lay out beforehand but a portion of the money due, and that onely for some small time, you shall finde it grow to the highest degree of extremities.

But whether it proceedeth from this hard dealing, or for that the Tynners whole familie giue themselves

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to a lazie kind of life, and depend only vpon his labour and gaynes, which often ill succeeding adventures, & such ouer-deare bought Tynne daylie impaire, or from both these together; once it hath beene duly obserued, that the parishes where Tynne is wrought, rest in a meaner plight of wealth, then those which want this dammageable commoditie: and that as by abandoning this trade, they amend, so by reuiuing the same, they decay againe; whereas husbandrie yeeldeth that certayne gaine in a mediocritie, which Tynneworkes father promise, then performe in a larger measure.

*Prinile-* Let vs now examine what course of Iustice is held  
*ges, and* for deciding such controuersies as befall in Tynne cau-  
*course of* ses, and with what priuileges they are endowed and  
*Iustice for* encouraged.

*Tynne* After such time as the Iewes by their extreme deli-  
*causes,* ling had worne themselves, first out of the loue of the English Inhabitants, and afterwards out of the land it selfe, and so left the Mines vnwrought, it hapned, that certaine Gentlemen, being Lords of seuen things in *Blackmoore*, whose grounds were best stored with this Minerall, grewe desirous to renew this benefit: and so vpon suit made to *Edmond Earle of Cornwall*, sonne to *Richard king of the Romans*, they obtayned from him a  
*Charter.* Charter, with sundrie Priuileges: amongst which, it was graunted them to keepe a Court, and hold plea of all actions, life, tyme, and land excepted: in consideration whereof, the sayd Lords accorded to pay the *Parla* a halspeny for euery pound of Tynne which should be wrought, and that for better answering this taxe, the sayd Tynne should bee brought to certayne places purposely appointed, and there peized, coyned, and

and kept, vntill the Earles due were satisfied. Againe, the Lords of these Tithings, were, for their parts, authorised to manage all Scannerie causes, and, for that intent, to hold Parliaments at their discretion, and in regard of their labour, there was allotted vnto them the toll-Tynne within those Tithings, which their successors doe yet enioy. This Charter was to be kept in one of the Church steeples, within those Tithings, and the Seale had a Pick-axe and Shouell in faulter graue therein. This I receiued by report of the late master *William Carnsew*, a Gentleman of good qualitie, discretion, and learning, and well experienced in these mynerall causes, who auouched himselfe an eye-witnesse of that Charter, though now it bee not exrant. Howbeit, I haue learned, that in former time, the Tynners obtained a Charter from king *John*, and afterwards another from king *Edward* the first, which were againe expounded, confirmed and enlarged by Parliament, in the fiftieth yeere of *Edward* the third, and lastly strengthened by king *Henrie* the seuenth.

King *Edward* the firsts Charter, granteth them liberty of selling their Tynne, to their best behoofe. *Nisi* (saith he) *nos ipsi emere voluerimus*. Vpon which ground certaine persons in the Reignes of *K. Edward* 6. & *Queene Marie*, sought to make vse of this preemption, (as I haue beene enformed) but either crossed in the prosecution, or defeated in their expectation, gaue it ouer againe which vaine successe, could not yet discourage some others of later times from the like attempt, allading many reasons how it might proue beneficiall both to her Highnesse and the Countrie, and preiudiciall to none saue onely the Marchants, who practised a farre

Preemption.

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worse kind of preemption, as hath bene before expressed. This for a while was hotely consented and a reasonable price offered, but (vpon what ground I know not) soone cooled againe. Yet afterwards it receiued a second life, and at Michaelmas terme 1599. the *Cornishmen*, then in *London*, were called before some of the principal Lords of her Maiesties Council, and the matter there debated, by the Lord Warden, in behalfe of the Countrie, and certaine others deputed for the Merchants, who had set this suite on foote. In the end it grew to a conclusion, and Articles were drawne and signed; but they also proued of void effect.

Last of all, the said Lord Warden, in the beginning of November 1600, called an assembly of Tynners at *Lestwithiel*, the place accustomed, impanelled a Iurie of twentie foure Tynners, signified her Maiesties pleasure both for a new imposition of sixe pound on euerie thousand, that should bee transported (ouer and aboue the former fortie shillings, and sixteene shillings already payable) as also that her Highnesse would disburse foure thousand pound in lone to the Tynners, for a yeres space, and bee repayed in tynne at a certaine rate.

By the foreremembred ancient Charters, there is assigned a Warden of the Stanneries, who supplieth the place, both of a Iudge for Law, and of a Chauncellour for conscience, and so taketh hearing of causes, either in *Forma iuris*, or *de iure & equo*. Hee substituteth some Gentlemen in the Shire of good calling and discretion, to be his *Vice-Warden*, from whome either partie, complainant or defendant, may appeare to him, as from him (a case of rare experience) to the Lords of the Council, and from their Honours to her Maiesties person; othet



other appeale or remoouing to the common law they gayn say.

The Gayle for *Stannery* causes is kept at *Leftwithiel*, *Gayle*, and that office is annexed to the Comptrolership.

The Tynners of the whole shire are deuided into *Quarters* foure quarters, two called *Moors*, of the places where the Tynne is wrought, viz. *Foy moore*, and *Blacke moore*: the other, *Timarnail* and *Penwith*. To each of these is assigned by the L. Warden, a Steward, who keepeth his Court once in euery three weekes. They are termed *Stannery Courts*, of the latine word *Stannum*, in English Tynne, and hold plea of whatsoeuer action of debt or trespasse, whereto any one dealing with blacke or white Tynne, either as plaintife or defendant, is a party. Their maner of triall consisteth in the verdict given by a Iurie *Iuries*, of sixe Tynners, according to which the Steward pronounceth iudgement. He that will spare credia to the common report, shall conceiue an ill opinion touching the slippings of both witnessses and Iurours sometimes in these Courts: For it is sayd, that the witnessses haue not sticked now and then to fasten their euidence, rather for seruing a turne, then for manifesting a truth, and that the Iurours verdict hath sauoured more of affection then of reason, especially, in controuersies growne betweene strangers and some of the same parts. And such fault-finders vouch diuers causes of this partialitie: One, that when they are sworne, they vse to adde this word, *my conscience*, as the Romans did their *Ex animi mei sententia*, which is suspected to imply a conceyted enlargement of their othe. Another, that the varietie of customes, which in euery place (welneere) differ one from another, yeeldeth them in a maner an unlimited



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scopos, to avenge what they list; and so to close the best Lawyers mouth with this one speech, *Our custome is contrary.* And lastly, that they presume vpon a kind of impunity, because these sixe mens iuries fall not within compass of the Star chambers censure, and yet the L. Warden haue now & then made the pillory punishment of some, a spectacle, example, and warning to the residue. For mine owne part, I can in these Tynne cases, plead but a hearesay experience, and therefore will onely inferre, that as there is no smoke without a fire, so commonly the smoke is far greater then the fire. Strange it were, and not to be excepted, that all poore Tynne Lurours and witnesses, should in such a remote corner alwayes conforme themselves to the precise rule of vprightnesse, when we see in the open light of our publike assizes, so many more iudicious and substantiall persons now and then to swarue from the same.

In matters of important consequence, appertayning to the whole *Stannery*, the L. Warden, or his Vnderwarden, vseth to impannell a Iury of foure and twenty principall Tynners, which consist of sixe out of euery quarter, returnable by the Maiors of the foure *Stannery* townes, and whose acts doe bind the residue.

*Things of life.* Next to the linelesse things, follow those which per- take a growing life, and then a feeling.

*Growing Matters,* The women and children in the West part of *Cornwall*, doe vse to make Mats of a small and fine kinde of bents there growing, which for their warme and well wearing, are carried by sea to *London* and other parts of the Realme, and serue to couer floores and wals. These bents grow in sandy fields, and are knit from ouer the head in narrow bredths after a strange fashion.

Of herbes and rootes for the poe and medicine Herbes  
*Cornishmen* enjoy a like portion in proportion with o-  
 ther Shires, which somewhere also receiveth an in-  
 crease by the sowing & planting of such as are brought  
 thither from beyond the seas. The like may bee sayd  
 of rootes and fallers for the table, save that (I suppose)  
*Cornwall* naturally bringeth forth greater store of *Sea-*  
*holm* and *Sampire*, then is found in any other County of  
 this Realme. The *Seaholme* roote preserved eyther in  
 sirrup, or by cauding, is accepted for a great restorative.  
 Some of the gaully grounds doe also yeeld plenty of  
*Rosafolis*. Moreover natures liberall hand decketh ma-  
 ny of the sea cliffes with wilde *Hissop*, *Sage*, *Palmarie*  
*sayne*, *Maidrue*, *Rosemary*, and such like well-favouring  
 herbes.

Intimes past, the *Cornish* people gave themselves  
 principally, (and in a manner wholly) to the seeking of  
 Tynne, and neglected husbandry: so as the neigh-  
 bours of *Devon* and *Somerset* shires, hired their  
 pastures at a rent, and stored them with theyr owne  
 cattell. As for tillage, it came farre short of feeding the Inha-  
 bitants mowthes, who were likewise supplied wickely  
 at their markets from those places, with many hun-  
 dred quarters of corne and barfeloads of bread. But  
 when the Tynneworkes began to fayle, and the people  
 to increase, this double necessitie drave them to plai-  
 the good husbandry, and to provide corne of their  
 owne. Labour brought plentie, plentie cheapnesse,  
 and cheapnesse sought a vent beyond the seas, some by  
 producing licence, and more by stealth (if at least the  
 common bruse doe not wrong them with a slander).

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so as, had not the *Irish* with *Spain* (whither most was transported) foreclosed this trade, *Cornwall* was likely in few yeeres, to reape no little wealth by the same. And yet, whosoever looketh into the endeuour which the *Cornish* husbandman is drigen to vse about his Tillage, shall find the trauell painefull, the time tedious, and the expences verie chargeable. For first, about May, they cut vp all the grasse of that ground, which must newly be broken, into Turfes, which they call *Beafing*. These Turfes they raise vp somewhat in the middle, that the wind and Sunne may the sooner drie them. The inside turned outwards drieth more speedily, but the outside can better brooke the change of weather. After they haue beene thoroughly dried, the Husbandman pileth them in little heapes, and so burneth them to ashes.

*Sanding.* Then doe they bring in Sea sand, of greater or lesser quantitie, partly after their neerenesse to the place, from which it is fetched, and partly by the good husbandrie, and abilitie of the Tiller. An ordinarie Horse wil carrie two sackes of Sand, and of such the borderers on the Sea, doe bestow, 60. at least, in euerie Acre, but most Husbande double that number. The Inland soyle requireth not so large a proportion, and in some places, they sow it almost as thinne as their Corne: for if they should strow the same verie thicke, the ground would become ouer-rancie, and choke the *Cornwall* weeds. A little before plowing time, they scatter abroad those Beat-boroughs, & small Sand heapes vpon the ground, which afterwards, by the Ploughes turning downe, giue heate to the roote of the Corne. The tillable fields are in some places so hilly, that the Oxen can hardly take

take sure footing, in some, so tough, that the Plough will scarcely cut them, and in some so shelleie, that the Corne hath much adoe to fasten his roots. The charges of this Beating, Burning, Scoding and Sanding, ordinarily amounteth to no lesse then twentie shillings for euerie Acre: which done, the Tiller can commonly take but two crops of Wheate, and two of Oates, *Crops.* and then is driuen to giue it at least seuen or eight yerres leyre, and to make his breach elsewhere.

Of Wheate there are two sorts, French, which is bearded, and requirerh the best soyle, recompencing the same with a profitable plentie: and Notwheate, so termed, because it is vnbearded, contented with a meanner earth, and contenting with a suteable gaine. *Kind of graine.*

Rye is employed onely on those worst grounds, which will beare no Wheate. Barley is growne into great vse of late yeeres, so as now they till a larger quantitie in one Hundred, then was in the whole Shire before: and of this, in the deare seasons past, the poore found happie benefit, for they were principally relieved, and the labourers also fed, by the bread made thereof, whereas otherwise, the scarcitie of Wheate fel out so great, that these must haue made many hungrie meales, and those out-right haue starued. In the Westerne-most parts of *Cornwall*, they carrie their Barley to the Mill, within eight or nine weekes from the time that they sowed it; such an hastie ripening do the bordering Seas afford. This increase of Barley tillage, hath also amended the *Cornish* drinke, by conuerting that gaine into Mault, which (to the ill relishing of strangers) in former times they made onely of Oates.

*br* have beene alwayes prone to maintaine a *Paradise*, *ground* W that

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that dearth of corne in *Cornwall* (for with other Shires I will not vnder take to meddle) so it go not accompanied with a scarcitie, is no way preiudiciall to the good of the Countrie; and I am induc'd thus to thinke, for the reasons ensuing: There are no two trades, which set so many hands on worke, at all times of the yeere, as that one of Tillage. The Husband man finding profit herein, is encouraged to bestow paines and charges, for enclosing and dressing of waste grounds, which there-through afterwards become also good for pasture. With the readie money, gotten by his weekly selling of corne, he setteth the Artificer on worke, who were better to buy deare bread, being but a part of his meare, and which he countervailleth againe, by raising the price of his ware, then to sit idly, knocking his heeles against the wall. Their obiection, who feare least the transporting of much away, will leaue too little at home, I answer with this obseruation: When the price of corne falleth, men generally giue ouer surphis Tillage, and breake no more ground, then will serue to supplie their owne turne: the rest, they imploy in grazing, where-through it falleth out, that an ill kerner'd or saued Haruest, soone emptieth their old store, & leaueth them in necessity, to seeke new reliefe from other places. Whereas on the other side, if through hope of vent, they hold on their larger tillage, this retaineth one yeeres prouision vnder-hand, to fetch in another, which vpon such occasions, may easily bee left at home: and of this, what *Cornishman* is there, that hath not seene the experience?

*Fruites*

For Fruites, both wild, as Whurts, Strawberies, and Raspies, and longing to the Orchard, as Peares, Plums, Peareplummes, Cherries, Mulberies, Chessnuts, and Wallnuts,

Walnuts, though the meane sort come short, the Gentlemen step not farre behind those of other parts; many of them conceiuing like delight to graffe and plant, and the soyle yeelding it selfe as ready to receyue and foster. Yet one speciall priuiledge, which the neerenesse to the South, the fimesse of some grounds standing vpon lyme stones, the wel growing of Vines, and the pleasant taste of their Grapes, doe seeme to graunt, I haue not hitherto knowne by any to bee put in practise, and that is, the making of Wines: the triall would require little cost, and (perhaps) requite it with great aduantage.

For fewell, there groweth generally in all parts great *Fewell*, store of furze, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, the better growne, French, & in some, good quantitie of Broome. The East quarters of the Shire are not destitute of Copswoods, nor they off (almost) on intolerable price: but in most of the West, either nature hath denyed that comodity, or want of good husbandry lost it. Their few pargels yet preserued, are principally employed to coaling; for blowing of Tynne. This lacke they supply, either by Stone cole, fetched out of Wales, or by dried Turfes, some of which are also conuerted into cole, to serue the Tynners turne.

Timber hath in *Cornwall*, as in other places, taken an *Timber*, vniuersall downefall, which the Inhabitants begin now, and shall heereafter rue more at leisure: Shipping, hawking, and vessell, haue bred this consumption; neither doth any man (wehnere) seek to repayre so apparant and important decay. As for the statute Strandles, commonly called Hawketrees, the breach of the sea, & force of the weather doe so pare and gall them, that they can



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*Breathing life.* passe vnder no better title then scar-crowes. Among creatures of a breathing life, I will only note such as minister some particular cause of remembrance.

*Wormes.* Touching venomous Wormes, *Cornwall* can plead no such Charter of natures exemption as *Ireland*. The countrey people retaine a conceite, that the *Snakes*, by their breathing about a hazell wand, doe make a stone ring of blew colour, in which there appeareth the yellow figure of a *Snake*, & that beasts which are stung, being giuen to drink of the water wherein this stone hath bene soaked, will therethrough recouer. There was such a one bestowed on me, and the giuer auowed to haue seene a part of the stick sticking in it: but *Penes ambrosi* fit sides.

*Martin Trowward.* This mention of *Snakes*, calleth to my remembrance, how not long since, a merry *Cornish* Gentleman tryed that old fable to be no fable, which sheweth the dangerous entertayning of such a ghest. For he hauing gotten one of that kind, and broken out his teeth (wherein consisteth his venome) vsed to carrie him about in his bosome, to set him to his mouth, to make him lick his spittle, & when he came amongst Gentlewomen, would cast him out suddenly, to put them in feare: but in the end, their vaine dread proued safer then his foole-handinesse: for as he once walked alone, and was kissing this gentle playfellow, the *Snake* in good earnest, with a stumpe, either newly growne vp, or newly pulled out, bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rankle and swell, that by the time hee had knocked this foule player on the head, & was come to his place of abode, his mouth was scarce able to conuoye it. *Fayoe*

was

was he therefore to shew his misthap, and by gestures to craue ayd in earnest of the Gendewomen, whom hee had aforesetime often scared in sport.

Of all maner vermine, *Cornish* houses are most pest- *Rats.*  
 red with *Rats*, a brood very hurtfull for deuouring of  
 meat, clothes, and writings by day, and alike cumber-  
 some through their crying and ratling, while they  
 daunce their gallop gallyards in the rooie at night.

Strangers, at their first comming into the West parts,  
 doe complayne that they are visited with the slowe *Lies.*  
 fixe-legged walkers, and yet the cleanly home-borne  
 finde no such annoyauce. It may proceed from some  
 lurking naturall effect of the Climate, as wee read, that  
 the trauielers who passe the Equinoctiall, doe there lose  
 this manlike hunting vermine, and vpon their returne  
 recover them againe.

The other beastes which *Cornwall* breedeth, serue  
 either for Venerie, or meate, or necessary vses. Beastes  
 of Venerie persecuted for their ease, or dammage of saue;  
 are *Martenets*, *Squirrels*, *Foxes*, *Badgers*, and *Otters*. Profit-  
 able for skinne and flesh, *Hares*, *Conies* and *Deere*. The  
*Foxe* planteth his dwelling in the steep cliffes by the sea *Foxes.*  
 side, where he possesseth holds, so many in number, so  
 daungerous for accessse, and so full of windings, as in a  
 maner it falleth out a matter impossible to disceyze him  
 of this his ancient Inheritance. True it is, that sometime  
 when he marcheth abroad on forraying, to reuintaile his  
*Male-pardus*, the Captaine hunter, discovering his fallies  
 by their *Espials*, doe by their souldier-like Hounds, his  
 borne enemies, in ambush betwene him and home,  
 and so with *Hare* and *Tar* pursue him to the death. Then  
 master *Reignard* ransacketh euery corner of his wily

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skince, and besturth the vntmost of his nimble stumps  
to quit his coate from their lawes. He crosseth brookes,  
to make them lose the sent, he slipperth into couerts,  
to scale out of sight, he easeth and coaseth the Coun-  
tye, to get the start of the way, and if hee be so met, as  
he find himselfe ouermatched, he abideth, and biddeth  
them battell, first sending the myre of his rayle against  
their eyes, in lieu of shot, and then manfully closing  
at hand blowes, with the sword of his teeth, nor for-  
getting yet, the whiles, to make an honourable retreat,  
with his face still turned towards the enemy: by  
which meanes, hauing once recovered his fortresse,  
he then giues the *Warr*, to all that his aduersaries can by  
sledge, force, thynge, sword, assault, or famine, attempt  
against him.

**Offers.**

The Otters, though one in kind, haue yet two several places of haunte: some keepe the Clifffes, and there breed, and feede on Sea-fish; others liue in the fresh ryuers, and trade not so farte downe, who being liuified with prouision, make bold now and then to visit the land, and to breake their fast vpon the good-mans Lambs, or the goodwifes pultrie.

Of Gonies, there are here and there some few little Warrens, faintly worth remembering. I saw a number

*Deere  
fellow.*

*Cornwall* was stored not long since with many Parks  
of fallow Deere. *Burking Henrie* the eight being per-  
suaded (as it is said) by Sir *Richard Pollard*, that those  
belonging to the Duke; could feed him with little  
pleasure in so remote a part and would yield him good  
profits, if they were leased out as an improved rent, did  
consent to their disparking. So fourte of them  
were sold to several persons who have since bought  
them up againe.

socket a fall together, to win, any bullock, *Existent Affair*  
*and Larceny*. Hereby is this good husbandie come  
 short of the bullock provide, and the Kings Expectation  
 subvertethough the one was there for the attempt,  
 and the other discontented with the effect. Notwith-  
 standing, as Princes examples are ever taken for man-  
 nable precedents to the subjects: so most of the *Ger-  
 mish* Gentlemen preferring gain to delight, or making  
 gaine their delight, shortly after followed the like prac-  
 tise, and made their Deere leape over the Pale to give  
 the bullockes place.

Parkes yet remaining, are in East Hundred, Poole, *Sir Parkes*,  
*Jonathan Treloar*, newly rebuilt, *Halton*, *M. Sauger*,  
lately impaled, and *Newton*, *Ch. Corington*, almost de-  
cayed. In West Hundred, *Boconnock*, *Sir Reginald*  
*Mahus*. In Powder Hundred, *Garyhayes*, *M. Treu-*  
*green*. In Stratton Lound, *M. Chawend*. In Kener  
Hundred, *Trolwarren*, *M. Kewen*, and *Merther*, *M.*  
*Rochester*. A. arrived on Sunday 25th June 1682 to find M

Red-Deere, this Shirt breeds none, but only re-  
ceiveth such, as in the Summer season range their  
out of Devon: to whome the Gentlemen bordering on  
their haunt, afford so comfortable entertainment, that with-  
out better pleading their heels, they are faine to deli-  
ver up their carcasses for a pledge, to answer their need-  
fuls.

But after serving for meat onely, are Pigs, Goats, Sheep, and Roebuck currell. For meat, delight, and plowing, even as for carriage, and riding, horses, and gards, attendance, and pleasure, Dogs, of sundrie sorts. What time the Shire, through want of good manurance, lay waste and open, the Sheepe had general liberty.

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little better, and coarser fleece, so as their Wooll bare  
no better name, then of *Cornish* hayre, and for such hath  
(from all antiquitie) beene transported, without pay-  
ing custome. But since the grounds began to receive  
enclosure and dressing for Tillage, the nature of the  
soyle hath altered to a better graine, and yeeldeth nou-  
rishment in greater abundance, and goodnesse, to the  
beastes that pasture thereupon. So as, by this meanes  
(and let not the owners commendable industrie, turne  
to their exchanging prejudice, lest too soone they  
grow wearie of well doing) *Cornish* Sheepe come but  
little behind the *Easterne* flockes, for bignes of mould,  
finenesse of Wooll, often breeding, speedie fating, and  
price of sale, and in my conceyte equal, if not ex-  
ceede them in sweetnesse of taste, and freedome from  
rottenesse and such other contagions. As for their  
number, while everie dweller hath some, though none  
deepe many, it may furnishe the countie to a jolly rate.  
Most of the *Cornish* sheepe haue no hornes, whose wooll  
is finer in qualitie, as that of the horned more in quan-  
tity: yet, in some places of the Countie there are that  
carrie foure hornes.

*Canill.*

The *Dray* and *Somersetshire* graiers, feede yecrely  
glick droves of Cattel in the North quarter of *Corn-  
wall*, and vnder thine at home, which notwithstanding,  
Beefe, Whitfull, Leather or Tallow, beare not any  
extraordynary price in this Countie, beyond the rate  
of other places: and yet, the opportunitye of so many  
Marens, tempteth the Marchants (I doubt not beyond  
their power of resistance) now and then to scale a  
transportation, and besides, verereth no small quantitie  
for the replenishing of weather-driven shippes. Some

Gentle



Gentlemen suffer their harts to runne wilde, in their Woods and waste grounds, where they are hunted and killed with Cross-bowes, and Arrows, in the manner of Deere, and by their fiercenesse, and warinesse, seeme to have put on a part of the others nature. Each Ox hath his feuerall name, vpon which the driuers call a loud, both to direct and giue them courage as they are at worke.

The *Cornish* horses, commonly are hardly bred, *Horsu*,  
coursely fed, low of stature, quicke in trauell, and (after their growth and strength) able inough for continuance: which sort proue most seruicable for a rough and hilly Countrie. But verietow of them (through the owners fault) remaine long, this their naturall goodnesse. For after two yeeres age, they vse them to carrie Sacks of Sand, which boweth downe, and weakeneth their backs, and the next Summer they are employed in harrowing, which marreth their pace. Two meanes that so quails also their stomaches, and abate their strength, as the first rider findeth them ouer-broken to his hands. Howbeit now, from naught, they are almost come to nought: For since the Statute 12. of *Henry* the eight, which enableeth euery man to serue vpon horses that pastured in Common, if they were vnder a certaine life, the Sherifes officers, reckoning themselves specially prindged to poll in their masters yeere; haue of late times, whether by his commandement, or sufferance, accustomed to driue those waste grounds, and to seize on those not voluntarie to cote breaking. This so as nature denying a great hacke, and these carrying a way the little, is seene, that hereafter, nor the dammed Foale, but the damer. The rest, both bred vnto. This co-



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consideration hath made me entertaine a conceite, that ordinarie Husbandmen should doe well to quit breeding *Moyles*. of *Hottes* and betake themselves to *Moyles*; for that is a beast, which will fare hardly, live verie long, drawe indifferently well, and carrie great burdens, and hath also a pace swift, and easie enough, for their Mill and market service. By which meanes, looke what is abated from the vsuall number of Hacknies, should (with a *high* recompence) be added to their goodnes: and *hert* of this quarter hath alreadye taken some experiment. For, not long sithence, it hapned that one brought out an hee Asse, from *France*, because of the strangenesse of the beast (as euery thing where it comes first, is for a wonder) who following his kind, begat many monstres, viz. *Moyles*, and for monstres indeed, the Countrie people admired them, yea, some were so wise, as to knocke on the head, or giue away this issue of his race, as vnouth mongrels.

*Birds.*

Amongst liuing things on the land, after beastes, follow *Birds*; who seeke harbour on the earth at night, though they be the greatest place of their haunt by day. Of *stump* *Birds*, *Cornwall* hath *Doves*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Peacocks*, *Ginney ducks*, *Chine geese*, *Barbarie hennes*, and such like.

*Wood-cockes.*

Of wild, *Quails*, *Ralls*, *Partridge*, *Pasant*, *Plover*, *Snyte*, *Wood-dove*, *Heath-cocke*, *Powee*, &c. But, amongst all the rest, the inhabitants are most beholden to the *Wood-cockes*, who (when the season of the yeare affordeth) focke to them in great abundance. They arrive first on the North coast, where almost euery hedge scrunch for a roade, and euery place shoote

shoote for Springles to take them. From whence, as the moyst places which supplie them food, beginne to freeze vp, they draw towards those in the South coast, which are kept more open by the Summers neerer neighbourhood: and when the Summers heate (with the same effect from a contrarie cause) drieth vp those plashe, nature and necessitie guide their returne to the Northren wetter soyle againe.

Of Hawkes, there are *Martions, Sparhawkes, Hobbies, Hawkes,* and somewhere *Lanners*. As for the Sparhawk, though shee serue to flie little aboute fixe weekes in the yeere, and that onely at the Partridge, where the Faulkner and Spanels must also now and then spare her extraordinary assistance, yet both *Cornish* and *Devon shir men* employ so much trauaile in seeking, watching, taking, manning, nussing, dretting, curing, bathing, carrying, and mewing them, as it must needes proceede from a greater folly, that they cannot discerne their folly herein. To which you may add, their busie, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and sometimes despisedful stealing one from another of the Egges and young oaes, who, if they were allowed to aire naturally and quietly, there would bee store sufficient, to kill not onely the Partridges, but euen all the good-huswines. Chickens in a Countie.

Of singing Birds, they haue Lynnets, Goldfinches, Ruddockes, *Canarie* birds, Blacke-birds, Thrushes, and diuers other, but of Nighungals, few, or none at all, whether through some naturall antipathie, betweene them and the soyle (as *Plinie* writeth, that *Crete* fostereth not any Owles, nor *Rhodes* Eagles, nor *Larius lacus* in *Italy* Storkes) or rather for that the Countie is generally

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bare of couert and woods, which they effect, I leaue to be discusse by others.

Not long sithence, there came a flocke of Birds into Cornwall, about Harvest season; in bignesse not much exceeding a Sparrow, which made a foule spoyle of the Apples. Their bills were thwarted crosse-wise at the end, and with these they would cut an Apple in two, at one snap, eating onely the kernels. It was taken at first, for a forbidden token, and much admired, but, soone after, notice grew, that *Glocester Shire*, and other Apple Countries, haue them an ouer-familiar harme.

In the West parts of Cornwall, during the Winter season, Swallows are found sitting in old deepe Tynnes, workes, and holes of the sea Cliffs; but touching their lurking places, *Olaus Magnus* maketh a farre stranger report. For he saith, that in the North parts of the world, as Summer weareth out, they clap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and legge in legge, and so after a sweete singing, fall downe into certaine great lakes or pools amongst the Canes, from whence at the next Spring, they receiue a new resurrection, and hee addeth for prooffe hereof, that the Fishermen, who make holes in the Ice, to dip vp such fish with their nets, as resofteneth for breathing, doe sometimes light on these Swallows, congealed in clods, of a flymie substance, and that carrying them home to their Stoues, the warmth restoreth them to life and flight: this I haue seene confirmed also, by the relation of a *Venetian* Ambassadors, employed in *Poland*, and heard auowed by transyluani in those parts. Wherethrough I am induced to giue it a place of probabilitie in my mind, and of report in this treatise.

After

After hauing thus laid open euerie particular of the land, naturall order leadeth my next labour, to bee imployed about the water, and the things incident thereunto, the water I seuer into fresh and salt. Water.

Touching fresh Water, euerie hill wel-neere sendeth forth plentifull, fresh, cleare, and pleasant springs, all profitable for moystning the ground, and wholesome for mans vse, & diuers by running through veines of Mettals, supposed also medicinable for sundrie diseases; of which more in their particular places. These springs, (as seuerall persons assembling, make a multitude) take aduantage of the falling grounds, to vnite in a greater strength, and beget Ryuers, which yet are more in number, and swifter in course, then deepe in bottom, or extended in largenesse. Fresh Springs.

For they worke out their bed through an earth, full of Rockes and stones, suting therethrough, the nature onely of some speciall fishes, of which kind are, Minowes, Shoats, Eeles, and Lampreys. The rest are common to other Shires, but the *Shote* in a maner peculiar to *Deuon* and *Cornwall*, in shape and colour he resembleth the Trowt: howbeit in bignesse and goodnesse, commeth farre behind him. His baites are flies and Tag-wormes, which the *Cornish* English terme *Angle-touches*. Of the Ryuers and Hauens which they make, occasion will be ministred vs to speake particularly in the next booke; and therefore it shall suffice to name the chiefeest here in generall, which are on the South coast: *Tamer*, *Tauy*, *Liner*, *Seaton*, *Loe*, *Foy*, *Fala*, *Lo*. On the North, *Camel*, *Hale*. Riuers.

Of fresh water Ponds, either cast out by nature, or wrought out by Art, *Cornwall* is stored with verie few, though the site of so many narrow vallies offereth many,

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ny, with the onely charge of rayssing an head: But the  
*Sea.* Oceans plentifull beames darken the affecting of this  
 pettie starlight: touching whose nature and properties,  
 for his saltnesse in taste, strength in bearing, course in  
 ebbing and flowing, the effects are so well knowne to  
 the vulgar, as they neede not any particular relation,  
 and the causes so controuersied amongst the learned, as  
 it passeth mine abilitie to moderate the question: onely  
 this I will note, that somewhat before a tempest, if  
 the sea-water bee flashed with a stick or Oare, the  
 same casteth a bright shining colour, and the drops  
 thereof resemble sparkles of fire, as if the waues  
 were turned into flames, which the Saylers terme

*Briny.*

Amongst other commodities afforded by the sea,  
 the Inhabitants make vse of diuers his creekes, for  
 grist-milles, by thwarting a bancke from side to side,  
*Salt mls.* in which a floud-gate is placed with two leaues: these  
 the flowing tyde openeth, and after full sea, the waight  
 of the ebbe closeth fast, which no other force can doe:  
 and so the imprisoned water payeth the rancome  
 of dryuing an vnder-shoote wheele for his enlarge-  
 ment.

*Ilands.* *S. Nicholas* in the mouth of *Plymouth*, *S. George* before *Loe*, *S. Michaels Mount*, and the Iles  
 of *Scilly*.

*Hauens.*

Hauens on the South coast there are, *Plymouth*, *Loe*,  
*Foy*, *Falmouth*, *Helford*, and the Rode of *Mounts bay*. On  
 the North, *S. Ies*, and *Padstowe*, of which more hereafter.

Diuers of these are dayly much endamaged by the  
 earth which the Tynners cast vp in their working, and  
 the rayne floods wash downe into the riuers, from  
 whence

whence it is discharged in the hauens, and should reith  
the sea out of his ancient possession, or at leaste vncro-  
icheth vpon his depth. To remedy this, an Act of Par-  
liament was made 21. H. 8. that none should labour in  
Tynneworks, neere the *Deuon* and *Cornish* hauens: but  
whether it aymed not at the right cause, or hath not ta-  
ken his due execution, little amendement appeareth  
thereby for the present, and lesse hope may be concey-  
ued for the future.

Yet this earth being through such meanes conuerted  
into sand, enricheth the husbandman equally with that *Sand*,  
of *Psalmus*: for after the sea hath seasoned it with his  
salt and fructifying moysture, his waties worke vp  
to the shore a great part thereof (together with more of  
his owne store, grated from the cliffes) and the Fillers,  
some by Barges and Boats, others by horses and waines,  
doe fetch it, & therewith dresse their grounds. This sand  
is of diuers kindes, colours, and goodnesse: the kindes,  
some bigger, some lesse; some hard, some easie. The  
colours are, answerable to the next Cliffes. The  
goodnesse increaseth as it is taken farther out of  
the Sea.

Some haue also vsed to cairy vp into their grounds  
the Ose or salt water mudde, and found good profit  
thereby, though not equalling the sand.

To this purpose also serueth *Orewood*, which is a  
wced either growing vpon the rockes vnder high water  
marke, or broken from the bottome of the sea by rough  
weather, and cast vpon the next shore by the wind and  
flood. The first sort is reaped yeerely, and thereby bet-  
tereth in quantity and qualitie: the other must be ra-  
ken when the first tyde bringeth it, or else the next



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

change of winde will carry it away. His vse serueth for barly land. Some accustomed to burne it on heapes in pits at the cliffe side, and so conuerted the same to a kind of wood, but the noysome sauiour hath cursed it out of the countrey. This Floteore is now and then found naturally formed like rus, combs, and such like: as if the sea would equall vs in apparel, as it resembleth the land for all sorts of liuing creatures.

*Shells & Nuts.* The sea strand is also strowed with sundry fashioned & coloured shels, of so diuersified and pretty workmanship, as if Nature were for her pastime disposed to shew her skil in trifles. With these are found moreover, certain Nuts, somewhat resembling a sheepes kidney, saue that they are flatter: the outside consisteth of a hard darke coloured rinde: the inner part, of a kernell voyd of any paste, but not so of vertue, especially for women traauelling in childbirth, if at least, old wiues tales may deserue any credit. If I become blame-worthy in speaking of such toyes, *Scipio* and *Zelus* shall serue for my patrons, who helde it no shame to spend time in their gathering.

*Shipping.* But to carie you from these trifles, you shall vnderstand, that *Cornwall* is stored with many sorts of shipping, (for that terme is the *genus* to them all) namely, they haue Cock-boats for passengers, Sayn-boats for taking of Pilcherd, Fisher-boates for the coast, Barges for sand, Lighters for burthen, and Barks and Ships for trafficke: of all which feuerally to particularize, were *confectarij minutias*, and therefore I will omit to discourse of them, or of the wrackes proceeding from them, to their great dammage, and the finders petty benefit, to whom, he that inioyeth the Admirals right, by the common

mon custome alloweth a moytie for his labour.

But though I shunne tediousnesse herein, I leave lest *Fis.*  
I shal breede you *Nausies*, while I play the fishmonger  
and yet, so large a commoditie may not passe away in  
silence, I will therefore, with what briefnes I can, shew  
you, what they are, when they come, where they  
haunt, with what baite they may be trayned, with what  
engine taken, and with what dressing saved.

Herein we will first begin with the Peall, Trowt,  
and Sammon, because they partake of both salt and  
fresh water, breeding in the one, and living in the o-  
ther.

The Trowte and Peall come from the Sea, be- *Trowte*  
tweene March and Midsummer, and passe vp into the *& Peall.*  
fresh ryuers, to shed their spawn. They are mostly ta-  
ken with a hooke-net, made like the Easterne Weelyes,  
which is placed in the stickeldest part of the streame (for  
there the fish chiefly seeketh passage) and kept abroad  
with certaine hoopes, hauing his smaller end fastned  
against the course of the water, and his mouth open to  
receiue the fish, while he fareth vp by night.

The Sammons principall accesse, is betweene *Sammons*  
Michaelmas and Christmas; for then, and not before, the  
ryuers can afford them competent depth. A time for-  
bidden to take them in, by the Statute thirteene of *Ed-*  
*ward* the seconde: but if they should bee allowed this  
priuiledge in *Cornwall*, the Inhabitants might vtterly  
quit all hope of good by them, for the rest of the yeere.  
They are richest (that is fattest) at their first coming  
from the Sea, and passe vp as high as any water can car-  
rie them, to spawn the more safely, and, to that end,  
take aduantage of the great raynie floods. After Christ-

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mas, they returne to the Sea, altogether spent & out of  
 season, whome, as the spring time commeth on, their  
 fry doe follow: and it hath beene obserued, that they (as  
 also the Trowt and Peall) haunt the same ryuers where  
 they first were bred. Vpon the North coast, and to the  
 Westwards of *Foy*, few or none are takē, either through  
 those ryuers shallownesse, or their secret dislike. To  
 catch them, sundrie deuices are put in practise: one is,  
 with the hooke and line, where they vse Flies for their  
 baite: another, with the Sammon-speare, a weapon like  
*Neptunes Mace*, bearded at the points. With this, one  
 standeth watching in the darke night, by the deepe  
 pooles, where the Sammons worke their bed for spaw-  
 ning, while another maketh light with a waue of reed.  
 The Sammon naturally resorteth to the flame, playing  
 in and out, and therethrough is discerned, strooken and  
 drawne on land by a cord fastned to the speare. The  
 third and more profitable meanes of their taking is by  
 hatches. A head of Bagoes, or stones, is made acrosse  
 the ryuer, and his greatest parlet out, through a square  
 roome therein, whose vpper side giueth passage to the  
 water by a grate, but denieth it to the fish, and the lower  
 admitteth his entrie, thorow certaine thicke laths, cou-  
 ched close wile one against another, but so narrowly, as  
 he can find no way of returne, while the streame tosseth  
 him hither and thither, and the laths ends gall him, if  
 he stumble on the place. They vse also to take Sammons and Trowts, by gro-  
 ping, sickling them vnder the bellies, in the Pooles  
 wheres they houer, vntill they lay hold on them with  
 their hands, & so throw them on land. Touching those,  
 one scribling of the ryuer *Lynar*, rymed as ensueth.

The

**T**he store-house of Sunnes cheuisance,  
The clocke whose measures time doth dance,  
The Moones vassall, the Lord of chance,

Oceanus;

Ere yeeres compassse his circle end,  
From bagie bosome, where they wend,  
His scaly broode to greets doth send,

His wife Tellus.

Some haile but with the coasting shore,  
Some multiplie the Harbours flora,  
Some farre into the ryuers bore,

Amongst the rest.

A threesfold rowt, of Argus bew,  
Kind to encrease, foes to eschew,  
With Lyners supple mantle blew,

Themselves renew,

What time, enrich by Phcebus rayes,  
The Alder his new wealth displays  
Of badded groates, and welcome payes

Vnto the Spring,

The Trowts, of middle growth begin,  
And eygall peizd, twixt eiber finne,  
At wonted hoste Dan Lyners Inne,

Take their lodging.

Next, as the dayes up carely rise,  
Incom's the Peall, whose smaller sise,  
In his mare store, and of supplies,

A praise doth find;

Lastly, the Sammon, king of fish,  
Fils with good cheare the Christmas dish,  
Teaching that season must relish

Each in his kind.

And

It is said,  
that the fish  
cometh,  
when the  
Alder leafe  
is growne to  
the breadth  
of a groate.

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### And of the Sammon in particular,

**N**ow to the Sammon, king of fish, a trice,  
Against whose state, both skill and will conspire,  
Paine brings the fowell, and gaine breeds the fyre,  
That hand may execute the heades device,  
Some build his house, but his thence issue barre,  
Some make his meal his bed, but reave his rest,  
Some giue him meate, but leave it not digest,  
Some tickle him, but are from pleasing farre,  
Another to daga corn's in with fire and sword,  
Yet cowardly, close counterwaite his way,  
And where he doth in streame, mistrustlesse play,  
Vail'd with nights robe, they stalk the shore abyde,  
One offers him the daylight in a waze,  
As if darknesse alone contrained wiles:  
But new Neptune, his mate, as land, the whiles,  
With forked Mace, decrees school's his foolish game,  
Poore Fish, not praying, that art made a pray,  
And at thy native home find'st greatest harme,  
Though dread warne, swiftnesse guide, and strength his arms,  
Thy neerenesse, greatnesse, goodnesse, thus betray.

**Hauen  
fish.**

In the Hauens, great store, and diuers sorts of fish,  
some at one time of the yeere, and some at another, doe  
haunt the depthes and shallowes, while the lesser sic  
the greater, and they also are pursued by a bigger,  
each preying one vpon another, and all of them ac-  
customing, once in the yeere, to take their kind of fish  
fresh water. They may bee diuided into three kinds,  
shell, flat, and round fish, Of shell fish, there are Wrin-  
kles,

Mer, Limpets, Cockles, Muscles, Shrimps, Crabs, Lob-  
sters, and Oysters.

Of flat fish, Rayes, Thorn-backer, Soles, Flowkes,  
Dabs, Playces.

Of round fish, Brit, Spar, Barne, Smelts, Whiting,  
Scad, Chad, Sharkes, Cudles, Eeles, Conger, Balle,  
Miller, Whirlpole, and Porpoise. The generall way of *Taking*  
killing these (that is the Fishermans bloudie terme, for *generall*  
this cold-blouded creature) is by Weares, Hakings,  
Saynes, Tuckes, and Trammel.

The Weare is a fish, reaching slope-wise through *Weare*,  
the Ose, from the land to low water marke, and hauing  
in it, a bunt or cod with an eye-hooke, where the fish  
entring, vpon their coming backe with the ebbe, are  
stopped from issuing out againe, forsaken by the water,  
and left drie on the Ose.

For the Haking, certaine stakes are pitched in the *Haking*,  
Ose at low water, arthwart some Crecke, from shore  
to shore, to whose feete they fasten a Net, and at full  
sea draw the vpper part thereof to their stops, that the  
fish may not retire with the ebbe, but be taken, as in the  
Weares.

The Sayne is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, *Sayne*,  
with which they encompass a part of the Sea, and  
drawe the same on land by two ropes, fastned at his  
ends, together with such fish, as lighteth within his pre-  
cinct.

The Tucke carrieth a like fashion, saue that it is nar- *Tucke*,  
rower meashed, and (therefore scarce lawfull) with a  
long bunt in the midst: the Trammel differeth not much *Trammel*,  
from the shape of this bunt, and serueth to such vse as  
the Weare and Haking.



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Particu-  
lar taking

The particular taking of sundrie kinds of fishes, is al-  
most as diuers as themselves. Wrinkles, Limpets,  
Cockles, and Mussels, are gathered by hand, vpon the  
rocks and sands. Many of the Crabs breede in the  
shells of Cockles, and of the Lobsters in those of Wrin-  
kles, as my selfe haue seene & being growne they come  
forth, and liue in holes of Rocks, from whence, at low  
water, they are dragged out, by a long crooke of yron.  
The Shrimps are dipped vp in shallow water by the  
shore side, with little round nets, fastned to a staffe, not  
much vnlike that which is vsed for darning of Larkes.

Oysters.

The Oysters (besides gathering by hand, at a great  
ebbe) haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thicke strong  
net, fastned to three spils of yron, and drawne at the  
bowes sterne, gathering whatsoever it meeteth, lying  
in the bottome of the water, out of which, when it is ta-  
ken vp, they cull the Oysters, and cast away the residue,  
which they terme gard, and serueth as a bed for the Oy-  
sters to breed in. It is held, that there are of them male  
and female. The female, about May, and Iune, haue in  
them a certaine kind of milke, which they then shread,  
and whereof the Oyster is engendered. The little ones,  
at first, cleaue in great numbers, to their mothers shell,  
from whence, wakening bigger, they weane themselves,  
and towards Michaelmas, fall away. The Countie  
people long retained a conceit, that in Summer time  
they weare out of kind (as in deed the milkie are) but  
some Gentlemen making experiment of the contrarie,  
began to care them at all seasons, wherethrough,  
by spending them oftner and in greater quantitie,  
by spoyling the little ones, and by casting away the  
vnseasonable, there ensued a scarcitie, which scarcitie  
brought

brought a dewth; the dewth bred a spring, and the spring restored a plenty againe. They haue a propertie, though taken out of the water, to open againe the flood time, and to close vpon the ebbe, or before, if they bee touched, the which, not long sithence occasioned a ridiculous chaunce, while one of them through his soldaine shutting, caught in his owne defence, three yong Mice by the heades, that of malice prepened, had conspired to deuoure him, and so trebled the valour of the clef block, which griped *Milo* by the hands.

Nature hath strowed the shore with such plenty of these Shel-fishes, as thereby shee warranteth the poore from dread of staruing: for enery day they may gather sufficient to preserve their life, though not to please their appetite, which, ordinarie with vs, was miraculous to the *Hochellers* in their sledge 1572.

After Shel-fish succedeth the free-fish, so termed, because he wanteth this shelly bulwarke.

Amongst these, the Flowke, Sole and Playce followe theyrde vp into the fresh riuers, where, at lowe water the Countrie people finde them by treading, as they wade to seeke them, and so take them vp with their hands. They vse also to poche them with an instrument somewhat like the Sammon-speare.

Of Eccles there are two sorts: the one Valsen, of best taste, comming from the fresh riuers, when the great raine floods after September doe breake their beds, and carry them into the sear the other, bred in the salt water, & called a Conger Ecle, which afterwards, as his bignes increaseth, ventreth out into the maine Ocean, & is enfranchised a Burgeffe of that vast comon wealth: but in harbor they are take mostly by Spillers made of a cord,

*The furdry of Cornwall.*

many fathoms in length, to which diuers lesser and shorter are rryed at a litle distance, and to each of these a hooke is fastened with bayt: this Spiller they sincke in the sea where those Fishes haue their accustomed haunt, and the next morning take it vp againe with the beguiled fish.

For catching of Whiting and Basse, they vse a thred, so named, because it consisteth of a long smal lyne with a hooke at the end, which the Fisherman letteth slip out of his hand by the Boat side to the bottome of the water, and feeling the fish caught by the sturring of the lyne, draweth it vp againe with his purchase. The Porpoises are shaped very bigge and blacke, These chase the smaller schools of fish from the mayne sea into the haues, leaping vp and downe in the water, wyle after top, and one after another, puffing like a fat lubber out of breath, and following the fish with the flood, so long as any depth will serue to beare them, by which means they are sometimes intercepted: for the Borderers watching vntill they be past farre vp into some narrow creeke, get belowe them with their Boats, and cast a strong corded net athwart the streame, with which, and their lowd and continuall showing and noyle making, they fray and stop them from retyring, vntill the ebbe haue abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who make short worke with them, and (by an olde custome) share them amongst all the assistants with such indifferencie, as if a woman with child bee present, the babe in her wombe is gratified with a portion: a poynt also obserued by the Spearehunters in taking of Sammons.

*Fish on  
the coast.*

Now from within harbour, we will launch out into the deepe, and see what luck of fish God there shall send

ye, which (so you take not of Hatch or such vnicouth things, for that proues as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning a voyage on the day when Childermas day fall, doth to the Mariner) may succeed very profitable for the coast is plentifully stored, both with those fore-remembered, enlarged to a bigger size, & diuers other, as namely of the fish, Sea-hedge-hogge, Scallops & Sheath-fish. Of Star, Bretts, Turbets, Dornes, Holybut, Round, Pilcherd, Herring, Pollock, Mackrell, Gurnard, Mleck, Tub, Breame, Oldwife, Hake, Dogfish, Loupp, Cunner, Rockling, Cod, Wrothe, Becker, Haddock, Gnil-head, Rough-hound, Squary Scad, Seale, Tunny, and many others. *quodammodo, &c.*

The Sheath, or Razor-fish, resembleth in length and bignesse a mans finger, and in taste, the Lobster, but reputed of greater restorative.

The Sea-hedge-hogge, of like or more goodnesse, is enclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loafe of bread, handsomely wrought and pincked, and garded by an vter skinne full of prickles, as the land Vrchin. But the least fish in bignes, greatest for gaine, and most in number, is the Pilcherd: they come to take their kind of the fresh (as the rest) betweene haruest and Alhallontide, and were wont to pursue the Brit, vpon which they feede, into the hauens, but are now forestalled on the coast by the Drouers and Sayners. The Drouers hang certaine square nets athwart the tyde, thorow which the schoell of Pilchard passing, leaue many behind intangled in the meshes. When the nets are so filled, the Drouers take them vp, cleanse them, and let them fall againe.

The Sayners complayne vvith open mouth, that

### *The survey of Cornwall.*

these drouers worke much prejudice to the Common-wealth of fishermen, and reape thereby small gaine to themselves: for (say they) the taking of some few, breaketh and scattereth the whole schoels, and frayeth them from approaching the shore: neither are those thus taken, marchantable, by reason of their bruising in the meash. Let the crafts-masters decide the controuersie.

*Saynes.*

The Sayne, is in fashion, like that within harbour, but of a farre larger proportion. To each of these, there commonly belong three or foure boates, carrying about sixe men apiece: with which, when the season of the yeere and weather serueth, they lie houering vpon the coast, and are directed in their worke, by a Barker, or Huer, who standeth on the Cliffe side, and from thence, best discerneth the quantitie and course of the Pilcherd: according whereunto, hee cundeth (as they call it) the Master of each boate (who hath his eye still fixed vpon him) by crying with a lowd voice, whistling through his fingers, and wheazing certing diuersified and significant signes, with a bush, which hee holdeth in his hand. At his appointment they cast out their Net, draw it to either hand, as the Schoell lyeth, or fareth, beate with their Oares to keepe in the Fish, and at last, either close and tucke it vp in the Sea, or draw the same on land, with more certaine profit, if the ground bee not rough of rockes. After one companie haue thus shot their Net, another beginneth behind them, and so a third, as oportunitie serueth. Being so taken, some, the Countrie people, who attend with their horses and paniers at the Cliffes side, in great numbers, doe buy and carrie home, the larger remainder, is by the Marchant, greedily and speedily seized vpon.  
They



They are salted three manner of wayes; by fuming, *Sauing.* pressing, or pickelling. For euery of which, they are first salted and piled vp row by row in square heapes on the ground in some seller, which they terme, *Bulking*, where they so remaine for some ten daies, vntil the superfluous moysture of the bloud and salt be soaked from them; which accomplished, they rip the bulk, and saue the residue of the salt for another like seruice. Then those which are to bee ventred for *France*, they pack in staunch hogsheds, so to keepe them in their pickle. Those that serue for the hotter Countries of *Spain* and *Italie*, they vied at first to fume, by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one, in a house built for the nonce, & there drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire, from whence they purchased the name of *Fumados*; *Fumados.* but now, though the terme still remaine, that trade is giuen ouer: and after they haue bene ripped out of the bulk, rested vpon sticks, & washed, they pack them orderly in hogsheds made purposely leake, which after ward they presse with great waights, to the end the traine may soke from them into a vessell placed *Trayne.* in the ground to receyue it.

In packing, they keepe a iust tale of the number that every hoghead contayneth, which otherwise may turne to the Marchants prejudice: for I haue heard, that when they are brought to the place of sale, the buyer openeth one hog-head at adventures, and if hee finde the same not to answere the number figured on the outside, hee abateth a like proportion in euery other, as there wanted in that. The traine is well solde, as employed to diuers vses, and welneere acquiteth the cost in sauing, and the sauing setteth almost an infi-



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

nite number of women and children on worke, to their great advantage: for they are allowed a peny for euery last carriage (a last is ten thousand) and as much for bulking, washing, and packing them, whereby a lusty huswife may earne three shillings in a night; for towards the euening they are mostly killed.

*Venting,*

This commoditie at first carried a very lowe price, and serued for the inhabitants cheapest prouision: but of late times, the deare sale beyond the seas hath so increased the number of takers, and the takers iarring and brawling one with another, and for closing the fishes taking their kind within harbour, so decreased the number of the take, as the price daily extendeth to an higher rate, equalling the proportion of other fish; a matter which yet I reckon nor preiudiciall to the Commonwealth, seeing there is store sufficient of other victuals, and that of these a twentieth part will serue the Countreys need, and the other nineteene passe into forraine Realmes with a gainefull vterance.

The Sayners profit in this trade is vncertayne, as depending vpon the seas fortune, which hee long attendeth, and often with a bootlesse trauaile: but the Pilcherd Marchant may reape a speedy, large, and assured benefit, by dispatching the buying, saying and selling to the transporters, within little more then three moneths space. Howbeit, diuers of them, snatching at wealth neuer-hastily, take mony beforehand, and binde themselves for the same, to deliuer Pilcherd ready saued to the transporter, at an vnder-rate, and so cut their fingers. This venting of Pilcherd enhanced greatly the price of cask, whereon all other sorts of wood were conuerted to that vse: and yet this scanty supplying a remedie, there

there was a statute made 35. *Elix.* that from the last of June 1594. no stranger should transport beyond the seas any Pilcherd or other fish in cask, vntill hee did bring *Cake.* into the Realme, for euery sixe tunnes, two hundred of clapboard fit to make cask, and so rateably, vpon payne of forfeiting the sayd Pilcherd or fish. This Acte to continue before the next Parliament, which hath reuiued the same, vntill his (yet not knowne) succeder.

The Pilcherd are pursued and denoured by a bigger kinde of fish, called a Plusher, being somewhat like the *Plusher.* Dog-fish, who leapeth now and then aboue water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the Balker: so are they likewise persecuted by the Tonny, and he (though not verie often) taken with them *damage faisant.* And that they may no lesse in fortune, then in fashion, resemble the Flying fish, certaine birds called Gannets, soare ouer, and stoup to prey vpon them. Lastly, they are persecuted by the Hakes, who (not long sithence) haunted the coast in great abundance; but now being deprived of their wonted baite, are much diminished, verifying the proverb, *What we lose in Hake, we shall haue in Herring.* These Hakes and diuers of the other forerecited, are taken with threds, & some of the with the boulder, which is a Spiller of a bigger size. Vpon the North coast, where want of good harbours denieth safe roade to the fisher-boats, they haue a deuice of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thred, and at the same hangeth a saile; to this engine termed a Lestercock, they tie one end of their Boulder, so *Lestercock.* as the wind comming from the shore, filleth the sayle, and the saile carrieth out the Boulder into the sea, which after the respite of some houres, is drawne in againe

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by a cord fastned at the neerer end. They lay also certaine Vayes in the Sea, for taking of Cunnere, which therethrough are termed Cunner-pont. Another net they haue long and narrow meshed, thwarted with little cords of wide distance, in which the fish intangleth it selfe, and is so drawne vp.

*Bait.*

For Bait they vse Barne, Pilcherd, and Lugges. The Lugges is a worme resembling the Tagworme or Angletouch, and lying in the Ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen: They are descried by their working ouer head, as the Tagworme. And, for lacke of other prouision, the Fishermen sometimes cut out a peece of the new taken Hake, neere his tayle, and therewith baite their hookes, to surprise more of his *Canniballian* fellowes.

*Scales.*

The Scale, or Soyle, is in making and growth, not vnlike a Pigge, vgly faced, and footed like a Moldwarp, he delighteth in musike, or any lowd noise, and thereby is trained to approach neere the shore, and to shew himselfe almost wholly aboue water. They also come on land, and lie sleeping in holes of the Cliffe, but are now and then waked with the deadly greeting of a bulle in their sides.

The Fishermens hookes doe not alwayes returne them good prise; for often there cleaueth to the baite, a *Star-fish*. certaine fish like a Starre, so farre from good meate, as it is held contagious.

There swimmeth also in the Sea, a round flymie substance, called a *Blobber*, reputed noysome to the fish.

But you are tired, the day is spent, and it is high time that I draw to harbour: which good counsell I will

will follow, when I haue onely told you, in what manner the Fishermen (are the most part of their fish. Some *Sauing.* are polled (that is, beheaded) gutted, splitted, powdred and dried in the Sunne, as the lesser sort of Hakes, Some headed, gutted, iagged, and dried, as Rayes, and Thornbackes. Some gutted, splitted, powdred, and dried, as Buckhome made of Whitings. (in the East parts named Scalpions) and the smaller sort of Conger, and Hake. Some, gutted, splitted, and kept in pickle, as Whiting, Mackrell, Miller, Bass, Peall, Trowt, Salmon, and Conger. Some, gutted, and kept in pickle, as the lesser Whittings, Pollocks, Eccles, and Squarie Scads. Some cut in peeces, and powdred, as Scale and Porpoise. And lastly, some boyled, and preserued fresh in Vineger, as Tonny and Turbet.

Besides these floating burgeses of the Ocean, there *Sea fowls* are also certaine flying Citizens of the ayre, which prescribe for a corrodie therein; of whō some serue for food to vs, and some but to feed themselves. Amongst the first sort, we reckon the Dip-chicke, (so named of his diuing, and littleness) Coots, Sanderlings, Sea-larkes, Oxen and Kine, Scapies, Puffins, Pewets, Meawes, Murres, Creysers, Curlewes, Teale, Wigeon, Burranets, Shags, Ducke and Mallard, Gull, Wild-goose, Heron, Crane, and Barnacle.

These content not the stomacke, all with a like sauerinesse, but some carrie a rancke taste, and require a former mortification: and some are good to bee eaten while they are young, but nothing tooch-some, as they grow elder. The Guls, Pewets, and most of the residue, breed in little desert Ilands, bordering on both coastes, laying their Egges on the grasse, without making any

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ness, from whence the owner of the land causeth the young ones to be fetcht about Whitsonide, for the first broode, and some weekes after for the second. Some one, but not euerie such Rocke, may yeeld yeerely towards thirtie dozen of Guls. They are kept tame, and fed fat, but none of the Sea kind will breede out of their naturall place: Yet at *Caryhayes*, master *Trenavians* house, which bordereth on the Cliffe, an old Gull did (with an extraordinarie charitie) accustomē, for diuers yeeres together, to come and feede the young ones (though perhaps none of his alliāce) in the court where they were kept. It is held, that the Barnacle breedeth vnder water on such ships sides, as haue beene verie long at Sea, hanging there by the Bill, vntill his full growth dismisse him to be a perfect fowle: and for prooffe hereof, many little things like birds, are ordinarily found in such places, but I cannot heare any man speake of hauing scene them ripe. The Puffyn hatcheth in holes of the Cliffe, whose young ones are thence ferretted out, being exceeding fat, kept salted, and reputed for fish, as comming neereſt thereto in their taste. The Burrenet hath like breeding, and, after her young ones are hatched, ſhee leadeth them ſometimes ouer-land, the ſpace of a mile or better, into the hauen, where ſuch as haue leaſure to take their paſtime, chace them one by one with a boate, and ſtones, to often diuing, vntill, through wearineſſe, they are taken vp at the boates ſide by hand, carried home, and kept tame with the Ducks: the Egges of diuers of theſe Fowles are good to be eaten.

Sea-fowle not eatable, are Ganets, Ospray (Plynies *Haliætos*.)

Amongſt



Amongst which, lacke-Daw (the second slaunders of *Cornish* our Countie) shall passe for companie, as frequenting *Chough*, their haunt, though not their diet: I meane not the common Daw, but one peculiar to *Cornwall*, and there through termed a *Cornish Chough*: his bil is sharpe, long, and red, his legs of the same colour, his feathers blacke, his conditions, when he is kept tame, vngratious, in filching, and hiding of money, and such short ends, and somewhat dangerous in carrying stickes of fire.

After having marched ouer the land, and waded *Inhab* thorow the Sea, to discouer all the creatures therein *ants*, insensible, & sensible, the course of method summoneth me to discourse of the reasonable, to wit, the Inhabitants, and to plot downe whatsoever, noteworthily, belongeth to their estate, reall, and personall, and to their gouernment, spirituall, and temporall. Vnder their reall state, I comprise all that their industrie hath procured, either for priuate vse, or entercourse, and traffike.

In priuate life, there commeth into consideration, their Tenements, which yeeld them sustinance, and *Tenements* their houses, which afford them a place of abode. Euerie tenement is parcell of the demaynes, or seruices of some Mannor. Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a *Cornish* Acre, and foure *Cornish* Acres, a Knights fee. But this rule is ouerruled to a greater or lesser quantitie, according to the fruitfulnessse, or barrennessse of the soyle. That part of the demaines, which appertaineth to the Lords dwelling house, they call his Barten, or Berton. The tenants to the rest hold the same either by sufferance, Wil, or custome, or by cōuention. The customary tenant holdeth at Wil, either for yeeres,



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*Custum-  
rie.* or for lives, or to them and their heires, in diuers man-  
ners according to the custome of the Mannour. Custom-  
marie Tenants for life, take for one, two, three, or  
more liues, in possession, or reuerſion, as their custome  
will beare. Somewhere the wiues hold by widdowes  
estate, and in many places, when the estate is determi-  
ned by the Tenants death, and either to descend to the  
next in reuerſion, or to returne to the Lord, yet will his  
Executor, or Administrator detaine the land, by the  
custome, vntill the next Michaelmas after, which is not  
altogether destitute of a reasonable pretence.

*Duchie  
seigne.* Amongst other of this customarie Land, there are  
seuenteene Mannours, appertaining to the Duchie of  
*Cornwall*, who doe euerie leuenth yere, take their Hold-  
ings (so they terme the) of certain Comissioners sent for  
the purpose, & haue continued this vse, for the best part  
of three hundred yeeres, through which, they reckon a  
kind of inheritable estate accrued vnto them. But, this  
long prescription notwithstanding, a more busie then  
well occupied person, not long sithence, by getting a  
Checquer lease of one or two such reuements, called  
the whole right in question, and albeit God denyed his  
bad minde any good successe: yet another taking vp  
this broken title, to salue himselfe of a desperate debt,  
prosecuted the same so far forth, as he brought it to the  
iuty of a *Nisi prius*. Hereon certayne Gentlemen were  
chosen and requested by the Tenants, to become sui-  
ters for stopping this gap, before it had made an irre-  
mediable breach. They repayed to *London* accordingly,  
and presented a petition to the then L. Treasurer  
*Archieb.* His L. called vnto him the Chauncellour, and  
Coise Barons of the Exchequer, and tooke a private  
hearing.

hearing of the cause: It was there manifestly prooued before them, that besides this long continuance, and the importance, (as that which touched the vndoing of more then a thousand persons) her Highnesse possessed no other lands, that yeelded her so large a benefit in Rents, Fines, Heriots, and other perquisites. These reasons found fauourable allowance, but could obtaine no thorough discharge, vntill the Gentlemen became suppliants to her Maiesties owne person, who, with her natie & supernaturall bounty, vouchsafed vs gracious audience, testified her great dislike of the attempt, & gaue expresse order for stay of the attempt: since which time, this barking Dogge hath bene muzzled. May it please God to award him an vtter choaking, that he neuer haue power to bite againe.

Herein we were beholden to *Sir Walter Raleighs* earnest writing, (who was then in the Countrey) to *Sir Henry Killigrews* sound aduice, and to Master *William Killigrews* painefull solliciting (being the most kinde patron of all his Countrey and Countreymens affaires at Court.)

In times past, and that not long agoe, Holdings were so plentifull, and Holders so scarce, as well was the Land-lord who could get one to bee his Tenant, and they vsed to take assurance for the rent by 2. pledges of the same Mannour. But now the case is altdred: for a farme, or (as wee call it) a bargaine can no sooner fall in hand, then the Suruey Court shalbe waited on with many Officers, vying & reuying each on other; nay they are taken mostly at a ground-hop, before they fall, for feare of comming too late. And ouer and aboue the old yerely rent, they will giue a hundred or two hundred

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yeeres purchase and vppward at that rate, for a fine, to haue an estate of three liues, which summe commonly amounteth to ten, or twelue yeeres iust value of the land. As for the old rent, it carrieth at the most, the proportion but of a tenth part, to that whereat the reueinment may be presently improved, & somewhere much lesse: so as the Parson of the parish can in most places, dispend as much by his tithes, as the Lord of the Mannour by his rent. Yet is not this deare setting euerywhere alike, for the western halfe of *Cornwall*, commeth far short of the Easterne, and the land about Townes, exceedeth that lying farther in the Countrey.

The reason of this enhaunsed price, may proue (as I gesse) partly, for that the late great trade into both the *Indies*, hath replenished these parts of the world, with a larger store of the Coyne-currant metals, then our ancestors enioyed: partly, because the banishment of single-living *Widowes*, yonger mariages then of olde, and our long freedome from any sore wasting warre, or plague, hath made our Countrey very populous: and partly, in that this populousnes hath inforced an industrie in them, and our blessed quietnes giuen scope, and meanes to this industrie. But howsoever I ayme right or wide at this, once certayne it is, that for these husbandry matters, the *Cornish* Inhabitants are in sundry points swayed by a diuerse opinion, from those of some other Shires. One, that they will rather take bargaines, at these excessiue fines, then a tolerable improved rent, being in no sort willing to ouer a penny: for they reckon that, but once smarting, and this, a continuall aking. Besides, though the price seeme very high, yet mostly, foure yeeres tillage, with the husbandmans payne

payne and charge, goeth neere to defray it. Another, that they take every where from Commons to Inclosure, and partake not of some Easterne Tenants enuious dispositions, who will sooner preiudice their owne profitteth, by continuing this mangle-mangle; then aduance the Lords expectant benefit, after their terme expired.

The third, that they alwayes preferre liues before yeeres, as both presuming vpon the Countie health-folnesse, and also accounting their family best provided for, when the husband, wife, and child, are sure of a living. Neither may I (without wrong) conceyle the iust commendation of most such wines, in this behalfe: namely, when a bargain is so taken, to these three, it often falleth out, that afterwards the sonne marieth, and deliuereth his yeuuing goods (as they terme it) to his father, who in lieu thereof, by his wifes assent (which in many auncient deeds was formall) departeth to him and his daughter in lawe, with the one halfe of his Holding in hand.

Now, though after the fathers decease, the mother may, during her life, turne them both out of doores, as not bound by her owne word, and much lesse by her husbands: yet I haue seldome or neuer knowne the same put in practise, but true and iust meaning hath neuer taken place.

Yet another vnconscionable quirk some haue of late time pried into, viz. in a ioynt-lease to three intended by the taker and payer, to descend successinely and intirely, one of them passeth ouer his interest to a stranger, who by rigour of law shall hold it during the liues of the other twaine.

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Common-  
tionary  
Tenants.

The ordinary covenants of most conuendonsary Tenants are, to pay due Capons, doe haruestiourneyes, grinde at the Mill, sue to the Court, discharge the office of Reeue and Tithing-man, dwell vpon the Tenement, and to set out no part thereof to tillage, without the Lords licence first obtained. Which conditions are yet enlarged or restrained, according to the Demisors humour.

Heriot.

Vsuall it is for all sorts of Tenants, vpon death, at least, if not surrender, or forfeiture, to pay their best beast for a Heriot: yea, if a stranger, passing thorow the Countrey, chauce to leaue his carcase behind him, he also must redeeme his buriall, by rendering his best beast which he hath with him, to the Lord of the soyle: or if he haue none, his best Jewell, or rather then sayle, his best garment then about him, in lieu thereof. But this custome hath beene somewhat shaken, in coming to trial, and labourerth of a dangerous Feuer, though the Cornish Gentlemen vse all possible remedies of almost *fas est nefas*, by pleading the 11. poynts of the Lawe, to keepe it on liue.

The free Tenants seruices, are ordinary with those of other places; save that they pay in most places onely *see-Martin* releefes, which is after five markes the whole Knights fee, (so called of *Iohn Earle first of Arcton*, then of *Cornwall*, and lastly King of this Land) whereas that of *see-Gloucester* is five pound. And to accomplish this part, I haue heere inserted a note of the *Cornish* Knights fees and aeres, which I receyued from my learned and religious kinsman Master *Robert Atyle*.

Record.

Record Feed. Milia in Cornub. fact.

Anno 3. H. 4. de sequitur.

**H**enricus Dei gratia Rex Anglia & Francie  
Dominus Hibernie dilectis nobis Vicecom. & Esca-  
etori nostris in Com. Cornub. & Iohanni Colshil.  
& Iohanni Tremanyn seniori collectoribus auxilii 20. sol-  
dorum de quolibet feed. Milia 10. de nob. sine modo in Com.  
predicto ad Blanchiam primogenitam filiam nostram mari-  
tand. iuxta formam statuti anno regni Domini Edwardi  
nuper Regis Anglia. Ani nostri 25. editi. assignat. sala-  
tem. Quasdam evidencias quas de libris rotulis & memo-  
rand. Scaccarii nostri exhiberi fecimus pro informatione  
vestra super captione inquisitionum diversorum feodorum  
in Com. predicto. viz. de rubro libro unum seculare. & du-  
os rotulas de evidenciis nuper collectoribus auxilii predicti.  
anno nostro ad filium suum primogenitum milis. faciend. an-  
no Regni sui 20. concessi vobis. mittimus. sub pede sigilli nos-  
tri. mandantes. ut inspect. evidenc. prad. ulterius inde tam  
per easdem evidenc. quam per inquisitiones super premiss. per  
vos capiend. pro commodo nostro faciatis. quod de iure per vos  
videatur faciend. ita quod evidenc. prad. vna cum toto fac.  
vestro in premiss. & hoc breve ad Scaccarium nostrum super  
compot. vestrum proximo. de eodem auxilio redend. Baroni-  
bus de dicto Scaccario nostro ibidem liberandum habeatis. Teste  
Iohanne Cokayn apud Westmonast. 30. die Ianua. An-  
no Regni nostri 3. Rotul. memorum de anno 3. Hilar.  
recora.



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*Hundred de Penwith.*

**W**ill. de Campo Arnulphi ten. 7. feod. & di.  
in Luddon tre wedryn, Maiken & Kell  
lemeke.

Will. Basslet ten. 1. feod. in Tihidi & Trenalga.

Mich. de Bray ten. 2. partes vnus feod. in Bray.

Alanus Bloighon ten. 1. feod. in Tremall.

Heres Marci de Walestbren ten. 2. partes feod. in  
Veno.

Episcop. Exon. ten. dimid. feod. in Lauestli.

Heres Iocci Dynnan ten. 1. feod. in Gorton.

Comes Gloc. ten. 4. part. vnus feod. in Drayn  
neck.

Idem Comes ten. 1. feod. in Couerton.

Idem Comes ten. 1. feod. in Binnerton.

Idem Comes ten. 3. part. 1. feod. in Loigans.

Heres Ties ten. dimid. feod. in Alwerton.

Marchio Dorset. ten. 4. feod. in Trenwel.

*Hundred de Lysnewich.*

**W**ill. de Botriatix tenet in isto Hundred in  
Walebreux. 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Polruman di. feod.

Idem

Idem Will. ten. in Wolveston 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Tresciward 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Worthaule 1. feod.

Reginald de Ferrar in ead. Hund. 7. feod.

Will. de Wisha & Johan. de Crammon tenent in

Trewing & in Westdillart 1. feod.

Idem Will. de Campo Arnulphi ten. 1. feod. in

Heliset.

Idem Will. ten. in Otterham 1. feod.

Idem Will. in Donneghny Crugplegh di. feod.

Simon Giffard ten. 1. feod. in Donneghny de la Bruer.

Henric. de la Pomerry ten. in L. snowith & Tres

uyghan di. feod.

Rogerus de Crammon ten. in Moteland 1. feod.

Omnia prædicta feod. sunt feod. Morranne.

Heres locei Dinan ten. in Ouer rescradeck & ne-

ther rescradeck di. feod.

*Hundred de Stratton.*

**H**erberrus de Pyn ten. in Middeland 3. feod.

Idem ten. in Bere 1. feod. in Deuon.

Idem ten. in Alwington in Deuon 2. feod.

Idem ten. Marwonechurch 4. feod.

Idem ten. in Pensencinon, Trethewy & Westo-

ry 2. feod.

Comes Gloc. ten. 2. magna feod. in Kilkham land.

*The survey of Cornwall.*

Ranulphus de Albo Monasterio tenet in Scramsh  
1. feod.

Thomas de Wamford ten. in Efford 1. feod.

Henric. de Killigrou ten. 1. feod. in Orchard marries.

Johannes de Cobbeham in Lancels 1. feod. quod

Abbas & conventus de Hartland tenent in pur. &  
perpet. elem.

Idem ten. in Wiston & Serpeknot 1. feod.

Idem ten. in burgo parvo Ponte knol. & Sunond-  
sham 1. feod. quod Abbas & conu. präd. clam.  
tenere in pura & perpet. elem.

Idem ten. 3. part. 1. feod. in Turlibere.

Idem ten. 1. feod. & 6. part. 1. feod. in Hiltton si-  
mul cum Perewil in Deuon.

Rogerus de Crammon ten. 1. feod. in Hornecote &  
Reicher.

Rex ten. 1. feod. in Bostinne.

Idem ten. Lamaylwen 1. feod. quod Oliuerus de  
Crammon ten.

Idem ten. in Nantoige 1. feod. di. feod.

Iohanna Lengeis ten 1. feod. in Wadfastic.

Gujlielmus de Campo Arnulphi ten. 1. feod. in  
Pennalim.

Idem ten. 1. feod. & 2. partes 1. feod. in Wike.

Prior de Laneston ten. 1. feod. in Berton.

Halucthus Malinery ten. di. feo. milit. in Tamerton.

Omnia

Omnia prædicta feod. sunt parua feod. præter 1.  
feod. in Killcam lond.

*Hundred de East.*

**I**ohanna de Rame ten. 1. fe. magnum de Seniock.  
**N**icholaus Danne ten. 1. partem feod. dict. feod.  
de Mortimer in Tregantle de Modeton.

Idem Nich. ten. 1. magnum feod. de Abbate de Ta-  
uistauk.

Idem Nich. ten. 1. mag. feod. in Trecau & Tre-  
curnel & Churleton de prædict. Abbate.

Idem Wil. de Bodbbrand ten. 2. parua feo. de Mor-  
teynne in Penhangle de Trematon.

Idem Will. ten. 1. parua. feod. dict. feod. de Mor-  
teynn in Karkeil de Trematon.

Rogerus de Tredenick ten. in Tredenick 1. part. 1.  
parua feod. prout ibid.

Rogerus de Ferrar ten. 2. parua feod. dict. feod. de  
Mortyn in Penpol de Tremerton.

Idem ten. 1. parua. feod. in Haston de Tremerton.

Idem ten. 1. parua. feod. in Westuenton de Tre-  
merton.

Idem ten. di. parua. feod. dict. feod. de Mortyn in  
Thelebridge in la rode.

Idem ten. 3. part. vnius parua. feod. in Croketon de  
Tremerton.

M

Idem

*The survey of Cornwall.*

Idem Calistock 1. paru. feod. & est in manu regis.  
Idem aqua de Tamar di. feod. in manu reg. de ho-  
nore de Tremeton.

Idem Rogerus de Inkepenne ten. 2. paru. feo. Mortynn in Halton.

Gálfrid. de Erth. ten. di. paru. feod. ibid.

Idem Galfrid. de Groue ten. 3. part. vnius di. feod.  
paru. de Mortyn ibid.

Idem Nic. de Merton ten. i. paru, feod. Mortyn in  
Treuallure & in Trekinward.

Will. de Botriaux ten. di. paru. feod. de Mortyn  
in Penhele de rege.

Thomas Lercedekne ten. 4. part. 1. feod. paru. in  
Treuris de rege.

Baro de Stafford ten. di. feod. par. di. feod. de  
Mortyn de rege in Kallilond.

Episcop. Exon. ten. i. mag. feod. Glocc. de rege.

Ric. de Trenaga tenet ibid. par. feod. de Willi.  
Borriaux.

Regin. de Beuil ten. ibid. paru. feod. in Tredawil de  
Wil. de Botriau.

Idem Prior de Minstre ten. i. paru. feod. Mort. in Polifant.

Idem Nic. Dammert. 3. part. 1. feod. par. dict.  
feod. de Mor. in Legh.

Hundred de *WV* est.

**C** Ardynan Penlyn ten. pro duobus feod. paru.  
dict. feod. de Morrey in custodia regis.

Ric. de Seriseaux ten. 3. paru. feod. de Morr.  
in Laurethon, Kilgather & Lamsalwys.

Will. de Bodrigan ten. paru. feod. in Trethim Bes-  
lant.

Manerium de Liskerd est di. paru. feod. Morr. &  
est in manu reg.

Tho. de Cruprus ten. 2. paru. feod. in Cruphs &  
Caruaton.

Mathew de Trethake ten. 2. par. feod. Mo. in Tre-  
thake, Lamlewarn, Trelewarn & Denanr.

Mathilda de Hewisch ten. di. part. feo. in Metely.

Ioh. de Wellinton & Reg. Querquius ten. 3. part.  
1. feod. in Fawyton.

## Hundred de Trigger.

**R** Ob. Thomy ten. di. feod. in Bliston dict. feod.  
Morrin.

Idem Nico. de Bindon ten. in Penrosburdon di.  
feod. Morr.

Rob. de Cheyndur ten. in Bodannan 4. part. 1. feo.  
Morr.

Ioh. filius Wil. ro. in Kinnarght 4. par. 1. feo. Mor.



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Idem ten. in Tregradeck, 4. part. 1. feod. Mor.

Henricus Camel ten. in Beltonnus, 1. feod. Mor.  
Polroda.

Robert. de Brunn ten. in Delisonbol 1. feod. Mor.  
Mathew & Agnes de Trebauk ten. in Trehome  
di. feod. Mor.

Robertus Giffard te. in Lannomunus di. fe. Mor.

Robertus de Helligan ten. ibi. 2. feod. di. fe. Mor.

Iohannes de Tinten ten. in Tyn ten & in Trewin-  
neck 1. feod. Mor.

Ioh. de Senelchal te. in Helland, 4. part. 1. fe. Mor.

Heres de Walesbren ten. in Lamailwen 4. part.  
1. feod. Mor.

Ric. de Rescarock ten. in Rescartunus 4. part. fe.  
Morr.

Dom. de Lancarffe ten. ibi. 5. part. 1. feod. di. fe. Mor.

Dom. de Portguin ten. ibi. di. feod. Mor.

Siluefter de Tregamuran ten. in Tregonen 1. feod.  
magnum.

Iohannes Darundle ten. in Treawlet, & in Tren-  
beith 1. feod. Mor.

Episcop. Exon. ten. in Eglosel 1. feod. mag.

Ioh. Tracy & Hugo Peuerel tenent in Tremseord  
& Hamatethy, 2. feod. Mor.

Ricard. de Scriseaux ten. in Kilkold 2. feod. & di.  
Morr.

Iohannes de Guillez ten. in Trenderet. 1. feod. Mor.  
Barth.

Barth. de Cant. ten. ibid. di. feod. Mort.  
 Ioh. fil. Will. ten. in Haumal di. feod.  
 Alarus Blughon ten. in Polrodon Donnat. 1. feo.  
 Mort.

**Parures de Pader.**

**I**ohannes de Vinfrail ten. ratione Alicie vxoris  
 suz. 1. mag. feod. in Laherne.  
 Ric. de Hiuoisch ten. ibid. mag. feod. in S. Idy.  
 Rosamunda de la forest ten. ibid. mag. feod. in Tre-  
 ueald.  
 Bartholomeus de Berle tenet dimid. mag. feod. in  
 Trewoleck.  
 Iohannes de Tregage tenet dimid. mag. feod. in  
 Trenarde.  
 Episcop. Exon te. 1. part. mag. feod. in Dinbegh.  
 Rad. de Berthei ten. ibid. 1. paru. feod.  
 Henric. Ties te. 4. part. mag. feod. in Trewarmyl.  
 Item Rex ten. 4. part. 1. mag. feod. in Trewarmyl.  
 Ela de sanct. Colano ten. ibid. di. paru. feo. Mort.  
 Ric. de sanct. Colano ten. ratione Holdz vxor. eius  
 ibid. di. paru. feod. Mort.  
 Rob. Thomy ten. in Canuaton 4. part. 1. paru. feod.  
 Barth. de Berckle te. in Tremor di. paru. feod.  
 Ioh. Darundle ten. di. paru. feod. in Treloy.  
 Iohannes Hamelynte di. paru. feod. in Trekinmen.  
 Rad. Darundle te. di. paru. feo. in Trekinmen.

*The survey of Cornwall.*  
Regin. de Borriauz ten. 3. part. paru. feod. in Cuthfordse.

*Hundred de Powder.*

**W**ill. de Campo Arnulphi ten. in Tiwardraith 1. feo. vnde Prior ten. 3. acr. & di. ibi.  
Idem Will. ten. in Bodrigan Pennarth & Cargois 3. feod.  
Idem Will. ten. in Gouely 1. feod.  
Idem Will. ten. in Pridcas 1. feod.  
Idem Will. ten. in Lishiestick 1. feod.  
Idem Will. ten. in Treuerlynwater di. feod.  
Idem Will. ten. in Bodenda 4. part. 1. feod.  
Idem Will. ten. in Treuerbindren 3. par. 1. feod.  
Idem Will. ten. in Tronneck 3. par. 1. feod.  
Idem Will. ten. in Tronalgerthan 4. part. 1. feod.  
Episcop. Exon. ten. in Caniwerez 1. feod.  
Idem Episcop. ten. in Trenel 1. feod.  
Idem Episcop. ten. in Taluren 1. feod.  
Idem ten. in Fentengullyn di. feod.  
Idem ten. in Tremnel di. feod.  
Idem ten. in Tre lonck di. feod.  
Henr. de la Pomeray ten. 3. part. 1. feo. in Hellarna.  
Ioh. de Riparys ten. in Maunrayn di. feod.  
Idem ten. in Trethak 1. feod.  
Steph. de Belloprato ten. in Treuwith & Trewithy di. feod. paru.

Serle de Lauladro ten. *ibid.* & in S. Goriann & in  
paru. Luntyan 1. feod. & di. paru.

Rad. de Killigreu ten. *ibid.* 1. feod. paru.

Will. de Bodrigan ten. in Tremodret & in la ro-  
che 3. feod. paru.

Serle de Lauladro ten. in Ales 3. part. 1. feod.

Will. Stanley & Comes de Riüers ten. 1. feod.  
mili. Mo. in Elerky.

Hæres Iocci Dynnan ten. in Eglofreser in Trele-  
with 1. feod.

Will. Baillisbury vaca. vxo. sua. ten. in Blanche-  
lond 1. feod.

Henr. fil. Maugi de Killigreu ten. in Trewyn 3.  
part. 1. feod.

Ric. de Hiwilch ten. in Trenafanstel di. feod.

Idem ten. in Gloures. 1. feod.

Hæres Iocci Dynnan ten. in Argallez 1. feod. paru.

Idem ten. in Fountomon 3. part. 1. feod. paru.

Hæres Thomaz de Prides ten. in Boswyghery 2.  
part. 1. feod. paru.

Mar. de Trethake ten. in Tragameddon 2. feod. paru.

Rex ten. aquam de Fawe pro 2. feod. & 3. part. 1. feod.

Henricus de la Pomerey ten. 12. feod. in Tregony.

*Hundred de Keriter.*

**W** Alter. Wailisbury & Holda vxor eius ten. 3.  
feod. in Rescrones dicta feod. Mortan.

*The survey of Cornwall.*

Iohannis de Riparys te. in Rosewike 1. feo. Mort.  
Episcop. Exon. ten. di. mg. feod. in Minstre.  
Rogerus de Carminon ten. 20. part. 1. feo. Mort.  
extra 10. part. illius 20. in Wynnenton, Marthyn  
& Tamerton.  
Thomas Durant ten. in Penzenguan, 1. fe. Mort.  
Iohannes fil. Will. ten. di. feod. in Arworthel per  
Cartam Edwardi quondam Corn. Cornub. dict.  
feod. Mor.

*Evidentia extracta de rubro libro  
de Scaccario, 143.*

*Cornub.*

**R**obertus de Cardinan 71. feod. milit.  
Reginaldus de Valle torta 39. de honore, de  
Tremeton.  
Thomas de Middleton 10. de honore de Midd.  
Will. de Botterill 12. milit.  
Robertus fil. Walteri 11. milit. de feod. Ric. de  
Lusti avunculi sui.  
Robertus de Peverel 9. milit. de feod. eiusdem.  
Ric. fil. Ric. 1. feod. & 3. part. cum hære de Willi.  
Rupe.  
Rad. Bloyon 7.  
Archennaund. Flandrensis 7. milit.  
Robertus de Tintagle 3. milit.  
Henricus fil. Will. 4. milit.

*Will*

Wil. de Albercharle 1. milit. cornicella. Robert. de  
Bikehar.

Radulphus de Trean. 1. milit.

Ric. Wallenhus 1. milit.

Wil. de Bosco Roardi. 1. milit.

Iohannes de monte acuto.

Henricus de Pomeray.

Henricus de Herys 1.

Phararus Warebras 1. milit.

Barth. fil. 1. milit.

Gilbertus Anglicus 1. milit.

Symon Pincerna 1.

Ric. filius Iuonis 1.

Ric. Buzon. 1.

Henricus fil. Com. 1.

Huardus de Bekelage 1.

Walterius de Dunstanvil. 1. milit.

Hastul de Sullinge 4. part.

Robertus de Mandeuil 1. milit.

Alicia de Valletorta 1. milit.

### Servantes:

**P**etrus fil. Ogeri 40. in Cabulion per vnam Ca-  
pam de Gresenge in aduentum dict. Regis in  
Cornubiam.

Rogenus Cithared 5. pro portanda illa Capadum  
Rex fuerit in Cornubia.

**N**

Iohannes



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Iohan. de Pencoit vnagraciam in Lanetyn pree.  
de 5. s. fac. ibid. custodiam per 40. dies.  
Rog. de Bodmel 1. acm prosequela in Corn.  
Rob. Espinkel in duas acras & furuum in Lincen-  
ton, vt eat in exercitum cum rege stipendiis ip-  
sius Regis.

*Extenta acrarum Cornub. facta coram Salom. de  
Ross. & sociis suis Iustic. itinerant. apud Lann-  
ceston a die Pasche in 3. septimanas anno Reg.  
Edw. 12.*

*Hundred de Penwith*

Decumar. de Tihidi. 70.	Lanistly 28.	Ac. di.
Redwory 14.	Acras.	Alwarton. 64.
Couerton. 45.		Trefrust. 3.
Trefrust. 1.		Marchel. 23.
Dreyneck. 5.		Trehundryn. 20.
Bennerton. 45.		Mach. 15.
Gurlyn. 15.		Bree. 8.
Loygans. 9.		Kelyneck. 24.
Tenent de Tregony. 9.		Warewil. 25.
Penuerthy. 8.		Tredyne. 1.
Vihno. 8.		Trewannard.
Prior Mich. 8.		Kelston. 6.
Treywal. 20.		Tredeney. 3.
Luddeuan. 55.		

*Sum. 552.*

*Iohannes*

*Hun-*

D  
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T

*Hundred de Keris*

Talgollon. 6.	Carmynow. 18.
Penfignans. 6.	Wymanton. 12.
Kenel. 1. di.	Trebrabo. 24.
Arwothel. 9.	S. Mawgan. 9.
Restrongas. 21.	Helston. 30.
Penryn. 21.	Merhele. 15.
Treros. 6.	Trenhale. 6.
Minster. 12.	Godolghan 13. als. Ep. 9.
Trewothek. 6.	Pengirick. 6.
Trenaweth. 9.	Rogearon. 9.
Trelan. 9.	Wenna. 9.
Rosewike. 30.	Trelew. 9. als. 1. Ac. Exo.
Lysard. 12.	Presprinick. 6.
Tredaneck. 6.	Trelybey. 9.
Tucays. 6.	Luceas 31. als. 31. Ac. Ex.
Clehar. 6.	

*Sum. 397. Acr. & dimid.*

*Hundred de Dider.*

Deci. de maushike pro. 6.	Trewenneck. 3.
Kalestek. 4.	Trewoleck. 9.
Elincas. 24.	Bodwenek. 9.
Dyginbris. 39.	Rialton parua. 17.
Treloy. 9.	Trenowith. 3.

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S. Ify. 14.	Treworder Bilcon. 12.
Lanheyl Tinten. 18.	Meddefehole. 9.
Methean. 2.	S. Peran. 3.
Trewarnayl. 31.	Eliquyn. 6.
Carantock. 18.	Cargoule. 39.
Ryalkon. 18.	Porthe. 9.
Lanhernow. 18.	Carnaton. 14.
Pawton. 120.	Tregennow. 9.
Aldennow. 21.	Tremblithe. 4.
Lantallen. 4.	Gluiian. 3.
Tremore. 6.	Withiel. 15.
Banhedrek. 9.	Ryalkon magna. 57.
Retergh. 9.	Cotford felle. 15.
Treowynian. 3.	Berthey. 24.
Meyndy. 6.	Cragantallen. 3.

*Sum. 700. Ac.*

## *Hundred de Powder.*

Decuna de Tregaire. 93.	Treworeck & Trew. 24.
Inde alloc. 20. Ac. pro.	Tremodreth. 18.
do. Deuon.	Treueruen & Poldu. 15.
Blanchelond. 11.	Eglosros. 3.
Argallas. 6.	Crogirh & Caryheges. 9.
Trenoweth. 9.	Treuanion. 6.
Kestel & Coran. 6.	Lanhaddron. 4.
	Trelueck.

Trebeuch. 1.	Boderdek. 20.
Trelewith. 6.	Brithion. 8.
Tewynnton. 33.	Lanestek. 6.
Tregony Pomeray. 31.	Elerky. 42.
Tredack. 20.	Werneckbosuelek. 14.
Gouily. 9.	Cargoul. 8.
Pennarth. 9.	Tretherrf. 3.
Trenyeck & Colours.	Pentewyn. 3.
Trethewy. 6.	(77) di. S. Goron. 6.
Boswithhe. 40.	Beranel. 36.
Trenance priour. 10.	Trenanastle. 8.
Killiueregh. 2.	Tregarreck. 14.
Landegy. 9.	Maresk. 36. pro. reg. al.
Tregamedon. 6.	loc. 2.
Alet. 12.	Bodrugan. 9.
Berthey Brune. 3.	Treualgarthyn. 3.
Growith & Trewithgy. Lauada. 1.	
Treworeck. 9.	(30) Pridiaux. 12.
Tybest & Penkeuel. 42.	Tywaſcreth. 36.
Treueruyn. 3.	Penfentimow. 6.
Nanryan. 36.	Kenewyn. 1.

Sum. 573. *Ar. & dimid.*

*Hundred de Trigg.*

Egloſhayl. 7. di.	Lannouſun. 18.
Penpout. 21.	Bendeuy. 36.
	N 3
	Namail

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Namail. 3.	Rolcarreck Bighan. 3.
Hundr. de Trig. 9.	Tregradeck. 16.
Trelindret. 1. di.	Lancarff. 6.
Tinten. 12.	Penrir. 1. di.
Trenesquit. 18.	Trewornar. 18.
Peterow. 6.	Penrosburdon. 12.
Boddannan. 27.	Killigint. 18.
Deliodbol. 6.	Tridiseck. 18.
Bliston. 38.	Heligan. 9.
Canta. 1. di.	Reskarrekam. 9.
Broneyr. 28.	Linnoban. 66.
Rugog. 9.	Bodymel. 12.
Delioner. 9.	Trehaneck. 6.
Polroda. 15.	Hellaund. 8.
Killigen. 9.	Tamitethy. 12.
Portligwyn. 1. di.	Lanowselynt. 18.

*Sum, 471 & dimid.*

## *Hundred de Lesnewith.*

Helleland. 57.	Cydmouth. 7.
Treualga. 18.	Powndstock. 9.
Treuilla. 3.	Donnenny. 18.
Cracampton. 12.	Trefeward. 7. di.
Dysard. 6.	Bochym. 21.
Wolueston. 9.	Boleny. 8.
	Treglasta.

Treglasta. 33.	Eblett. 21.
Mokelound. 8.	S. Genys. 10.
Treuerueth. 9.	Whalsborow. 8.
Worthcual. 29.	Otterham. 12.
Lefnewith. 24.	Tremayl. 6.

*Sum. 337. & dimid.*

*Hundred de Stratton.*

Decena de <i>Middleland.</i>	Marwyn-church & ex-
68.	tra. 2. di.
Launceles. 20.	Loghe. 2.
Thurlebere. 12.	Corg. 1.
Weke. 15.	Fanceston. 8.
Wadfast. 17.	Pennalym. 17.
Wyldsworth. 4.	Efford. 21.
Tamerton. 8.	Bere. 3.
Harnacot. 9.	Hilton. 20.
Morton. 2.	Forkeston & Brendon. 4.
Kilkampton & Aller-	Witston & S. Petnel. 2.
ton. 68.	Boyton & Bradbridge. 9.
Stratton. 21.	dimid.
	Bryard. 5.

*Sum. 341. & dimid.*



*The survey of Cornwall.*

*Hundred de East.*

Penheal. 36.	Landreyn. 36.
Item ibid. 1.	Clemysland. 50.
Tredawel. 13.	Halton. 18.
Trelosk. 14.	Newton. 16.
Taustok. 27.	Trematon. 80.
Modeton. 9.	Lanrake. 100.
Cauilond. 44.	Sheuick. 100.
Launcelond. 50.	Tregilla. 12.
Polilund. 6.	Penquite. 16.
Trefrys. 18.	Carnedon. 8.
Lawytton. 80.	Rame. 20.
Halton. 7.	Bennalua. 20.
Landilp & leghe. 14.	Penhasgar. 26.
Killaton. 20.	Thorleton. 5.
Treuaga. 13.	Cranydon. 14.
Trenymel. 12.	Buyfwoek. 10.
Penpol. 24.	S. Germyn. 37.
Treuartha. 3.	Hamet. 7.

*Sum. 927.*

*Hundred de West.*

Cardinan. 24.	Treuellawan. 15.
Breuigon. 6.	Lanrethow. 12.
	Estdraynez.

Estdraynez. 6.	S. Wynow. 4. dimid.
Tremethert. 2. 4.	Bocunels. 1. 8.
Recradock. 9.	Treuillas. 3.
Lutcor. 2. 4.	Trethw. 6.
Pendryn. 6.	S. Wor. 3.
Killigath. 9.	Perpol. 2. 4.
Plenyn. 9.	Lolnewith. 6.
Manely. 12.	Trethewy. 3.
Polscorth. 1. dimid.	Penquire. 9.
Borylet. 9.	Bocallawar. 6.
Killigoreck. 9.	Tallan. 6.
Baurylen & Hamiteth. 3.	Trethek. 6. dimid.
Fowyton. 30.	Langoner. 6.
Treueruyn. 6.	Rathwil. 1. dimid.
West Draynez. 6.	Brothok. 3.
Laskerd. 18.	Penfram. 9.
Crutour. 9.	Colmetryn. 6.
Trelowya. 6.	Kelly & Mighstow. 3.
Trenant. 6.	

Sum. 353.

Sum. 5555. dimid. 400.

Nomina

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3. dimil. 4. w. ony W. 2. *Baron. & Militum ex Rorultide foodli*  
*Militum; vel de Scutagio solutis Regi*  
*Richardo primo: In libro rubeo*  
*Scaccarii.*

*Cornubia.*

**W** Alterus Hay 20. M. per Agn. vxorem  
 suam.

Nicholaus filius Galfridi 10. M.

Willi. Boterell. 12. M.

Alanus Blundus 7. M.

Geruasius filius Willi. 7. M.

Willi. frater Cornitis 4. M.

Willi. filius Ric. 5. M.

Rad. de Rupe 3. M.

Willi. Oliuer. 1. M.

Henricus de Fredelsberg. 1. M.

Richardus filius Iuo. dia. M.

Iohannes de Soleigny.

Stephanus Flandrensis. 7. M.

Alanus de Dunstauill. 1. M.

Rogerus Anglicus. 1. M.

Regium de Valletorta 51. M.

Secundum quod Lucas filius Bernardi Senescallus

emissus mandauit per litteras Baron. de Scaccar. in

Anno sexto Regis Richardi.

Robertus



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Willi. Wile. 16. li. M. 17. li.  
Jordanus de Hachimb. 14. li.  
Robertus de Draenas. 15. li.  
Philippus de Vallerorra. 40. li.  
Richard. de Grenuile. 50. li.  
Henricus de Dones. 15. li.

*Nomina Militum, & aliorum hominum ad*

*Arma Anno Regni Regis*

*Edw. filii Regis*

*Edw. 17.*

*Joannes de Trelagu vicecomes.*

*Nomina militum de Com. Cornubie, tam*

*infra libertates quam*

*extra.*

**W**illi. de Botriax.

Reginaldus de Botriax.

Rad. de Albo Monasterio.

Richard. de Campo Arnulphi.

Henricus de Campo Arnulphi.

**Le**

**T**homas Lercedekne est in Valcoma in sericium  
Regis,  
Iohannes de Alneto.

Iohannes de Tynten.

Willi. de Ferrers.

Robertus Bendyn.

Reginaldus de Mohun.

Robertus filius Willi. impotens miles coronator  
Domini Regis.

Iohannes de Carmenou.

Otto de Bodrugan peregrinatus est ad San. Iaco-  
bum licentia Domini Regis.

*Nomina hominum ad Arma in  
Com. Cornubie.*

**I**ohannes de Dynham.

Rad. de Bloyen.

Willi. Basset.

Oliuerus de Carminou.

Henricus de Peng.

Rogerus de Reskymmer.

Iohannes de Lambron.

Iohannes le Scor. de Taluran.



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Richardus de Cereleaux iunior.

Iohannes de Pyn.

Rogerus Pridyas.

Rad. de Bello Prato, peregrinatus est cum Ottone de Bodrugan, cum licentia regis pro se & duobus valectis.

*Isti pronominati habent 40. libr. terra & redditus per annum.*

*Alii multi Armigeri desunt nomina eorum dilacerata, non possunt legi in originali.*

**E**dwardus Dei gratia, Rex Anglia, Dominus Hibernia, & Dux Aquit. vicescomiti Cornub. salutem. Cum nuper tibi praeceperimus, quod omnes & singulos de balliva tua infra libertates & extra, tam illos qui viginti libras annuatim & redditus per annum habent, quam illos similiter qui plus habent, de quocumque teneant sine delatione rogares, & specialiter requireres ex parte nostra, firmiterque iniungentes eisdem, quod essent ad nos Londini die dominica prox. post octavas Sci. Iohannis Bapt. proximo futuras, cum equis & Armis, videlicet, quilibet eorum prout decuerit statum suum parati transfricare cum corpore nostro, partes transmarinas, ad Dei nostri & ipsorum honorem, ut speramus, & pro saluatione & communi utilitate regni nostri, tibi precipimus, firmiter iniungentes, quod mandato nostro praedicto diligenter & celeriter executo, nos de nominibus omnium illorum de balliva tua quos sit rogaueris ad dictam diem dominic. distincte & aperte, sub sigillo tuo certiores reddere non omittas: Remittens vobis tunc hoc breue. Tunc me ipso apud Portesmouth, 24. die Maii, Anno regni nostri vicesimo quinto.

Nomina.

Nomina eorum qui habent viginti libras  
terra seu redditus vel amplius,  
in Com. Cornubie.

**D**ominus Oliuerus de Denham.  
Dominus Willi. de Boteraus Senior.  
Dominus Willi. de Boteraus maior.  
Dominus Willi. de Campo Arnulphi.  
Dominus Thomas de Kan.  
Dominus Stepha. de Bello Prato.  
Dominus Rogerus de Carminou.  
Dominus Thomas de Pridias.  
Dominus Hugo Peuerell.  
Dominus Iohannes de Lambton.  
Dominus Rad. Bloyhon.  
Dominus Iohannes filius Willi.  
Dominus Osbertus le Sor.  
Dominus Robertus Gifford.  
Dominus Richardus de Huwyle.  
Dominus Reg. de Beuille.  
Dominus Richardus de Reskymer.  
Dominus Henricus de la Pomerey.  
Dominus Petrus de Fysac.  
Dominus Roulandus de Quooylyn.  
Dominus Richardus de Grenetyle.  
Dominus Walterus de Cornubia.

wo/

O 4

Dominus

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**Dominus Reginaldus de Botreaus.**

**Thomas le Erchideakene.**

**Serlo de Lanfladeron.**

**Walterus de Trem.**

**Steph. de Trewythen.**

**Odo de la Roche.**

**Willi. del Estre.**

**Rad. filius Oliuieri de Arundell.**

**Willi. de Bret.**

**Mich. le Petit.**

**Iohannes de Kellerion.**

**Henricus de Kymyell.**

**Iohannes de Arundell.**

**Rogerus le Flemming.**

**Richardus le Ceariseus.**

**Iohannes de Tynton.**

**Rad. de Cheyndur.**

**Robertus le Brun.**

**Stephanus de Trewyn.**

**Robertus filius Willi.**

**Thomas de Waunford.**

**Rogerus Cola.**

**Rogerus de Meules.**

**Iohannes de Kylgar.**

**Richardus de Trenaga.**

**Philip. de San. Wynnok.**

**Iohannes de Thurlbere.**

**Now**

**N**OW to weeke on our former web. The ancient manner of *Cornish* building, was to plant their houses lowe, to lay the stones with mortar of lyme and sand, to make the walles thick, their windowes arched and little, and their lights inwards to the court, to set hearths in the midst of the roome, for chimneyes, which vented the smoake at a lower in the toppe, to cover their plantings with earth, to frame the roomes not to exceede two stories, and the roofes to rise in length about proportion; and to bee packed thick with timber, seeking therethrough onely strength and warmenesse; whereas now-adayes, they seat their dwellings high, build their walles thinne, lay them with earthen mortar, raise them to three or foure stories, mould their lights large, and outward, and their roofes square and slight, couering chiefly prospect and pleasure. As for Glasse and Plaister for priuate mens houses, they are of late yeres introduction.

The poore Cotager contenteth himselfe with Cob for his wals, and Thatch for his couering: as for Brick and Lath walles, they can hardly brooke the *Cornish* weather: and the vse thereof being put in triall by some, was found so unprofitable, as it is not continued by any.

It resteth, that after the *Cornish* Inhabitants scall priuate estate, I speake of their entercourse and traffike; and so step forth to their personal.

This entercourse is obtayned by high wayes and Bridges; for highwayes, the *Romanes* did not extend theirs so farre: but those layd out of later times, are in the Easterne part of *Cornwall*, vneasy, by reason either of their mire or stones, besides many vp-hils and downe-

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hills. The Westerne are better trauaileable, as lesse subiect to these discommodities: generally, the statute 18. Eliz. for their amendement, is reasonably wel executed.

**Bridges.** Bridges, the riuer Tamer hath *Polston*, *Gresham*, *Horse*, and *New Bridge*. *Lyner*, that at *Noddetor*, *Seton*, and *Loo*, two bridges of the same name. *Foy* riuer, *Reppin*, *Loftwithiel*, *S. Nighston*, or *Nipt*, *Fala* riuer, *Grampord*, *Tregny*, *Loo* riuer, *Helfton*. On the North coast, vpon *Camel*, *Wade*, *Dilland* & *Helland*. Vpon *Deuon*, *Trywartheu*, &c. for they are worth no curious enquiry.

**Traffike markets.** For maintenance of traffike by buying and selling, there are weekly markets kept: In the Hundred of *East*, at *Saltash*, *Launceston*, and *Milbrook*. In *West H.* at *Loo*, and *Liskerd*. In *Stratton H.* at the Towne of the same name. In *Lesnewith H.* at *Bottreauis* Castle, and *Camelford*. In *Powder H.* at *Foy*, *Loftwithiel*, *Grampord*, *Tregny*, and *Truro*. In *Trig H.* at *Bodmin*. In *Kerrier Hun.* at *Helfton*, and *Perin*. And in *Pewwith Hundred*, at *Pensants*, and at *S. Ies*. Of these, *Bodwyn* and *Launceston* are the greatest: this as placed in the broadest, that in the middle part of the Countie.

**Faires.** Fayres there are many, some which here ensue.  
 March 13. at *Bodwyn*, *Helfton*, *S. Michaels mount*.  
 April 24. at *Loo*. 25. at *S. Columbs*, *S. Probus*.  
 May 1. at *Launceston*, *Perin*.  
 Iune 11. at *Mimbines* 24. at *Launceston*, *Perin*, *Probus*, *Columbs*.  
 Iuly, on *S. Margets* day, at *S. Stephens*, *S. Thomas* transl. at *Camelford*.  
 On *S. James* day, at *Golsinni*, *Saltash*.  
 August 1. at *S. Germaines*.  
 On *S. Laurence* day, at *S. Laurence*.  
 On the Assumption of our Lady, at *Lalant*.

Sep.

September, on S. Mathews day, at Liskerd, on S. Baribol-  
mens, at Lofwithiel, on the Natiuitie of our Lady, at

Kellington, S. Marie weeks, and Marcaslow.

October, on S. Dianise day, at Treuenna in Tintagel.

November, on S. Katherins day, at S. Thomas.

On S. Leonards day, at Launceston and Tregny.

December, on S. Nicholas day, at Bodmyn.

And because traffike cannot bee exercised without waightes and measures, a word or two of them.

Touching waightes, the statute 12. H. 7. which made a generall ordinance therein, did specially exempt those appertayning to the cunnage, in Devon and Cornwall, viz. that they should be priuiledged to continue their former vsage.

In measures the Shire varieth, not only from others, but also in it selfe: for they haue a land measure, and a water-measure: the water-measure, of things sold at the ships side (as salt and peason) by the Inhabitants, is sixteene gallons the bushell; by strangers, betweene 18. and 24. The land-measure differeth in diuers places, from 18. to 24. gallons the bushell, being least in the East parts, and increasing to the Westwards, where they measure Oates by the hogshead.

The Iustices of peace haue oftentimes indeuoured to reduce this variance to a certaintie of double Winchester: but though they raysed the lower, they cannot abate the higher to this proportion: and yet from the want of this reformation, there ensue many inconueniences: for the Farmer that hath the greatest bushell at the market, maketh a price for the lesser to follow with little, (or at least) no rateable deduction. Besides, they sell at home to their neighbours, the



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rest of the weeke, by the smaller measure, as was payd in the market for the bigger.

There are also some Ingrossers, who buy Wheat of the husbandman, after 18. gallons the bushell, and deliver it to the transporting Marchant, for the same summe, at 16.

So doth their Pearch exceed that of other Countreies, which amounteth vnto 18. foote. And it is likewise obserued by strangers, that the *Cornish* miles are much longer then those about *London*, if at least the wearinesse of their bodies (after so painfull a journey) blemish not the coniecture of their mindes. I can impute this generall enlargement of saleable things, to no cause sooner, then the *Cornish* mans want of vent and money, who therethrough, to equall others in quality of price, is driuen to exceed them in quantitie of measure.

*Personal  
estate.  
Names.*

Touching the personall estate of the *Cornish* Inhabitants, to begin with their name in generall, I learne by master *Camden* (who, as the Arch-antiquarie *Iustus Lipsius* testifieth of him, *Britannia nebulas clare ingenij sale illustrauit*) that *Ptoleme* calleth them *Damnonii*, *Strabo*, *Ostidamnii*, and *Artemidorus*, *Cossini*.

Touching their particular denominations, where the *Saxons* haue not intruded their newer vsances, they partake in some sort with their kinsmen the *Welsh*: for as the *Welshmen* catalogize ap *Rice*, ap *Griffin*, ap *Owen*, ap *Tuder*, ap *Llewellyn*, &c. vntill they end in the highest of the stock, whom their memorie can reach vnto: So the *Westerne Cornish*, by a like, but more copendious maner, intitule one another with his owne & his fathers christen name, and conclude with the place of his dwelling, as

*Iohn,*

*Iohn*, the sonne of *Thomas*, dwelling at *Pendarvis*, is called *Iohn Thomas Pendarvis*, *Rich*, his yonger brother is named, *Richard Thomas Pendarvis*, &c. Through which meanes, diuers Gent. and others haue changed their names, by remoouing their dwellings, as *Trengone* to *Nance Bomishon*, to *Carclen*, two brethren of the *Thomas*-ses, the one to *Garnsew*, the other to *Rescroue*, and many other.

Most of them begin with *Tre*, *Pol*, or *Pen*, which signifie a Towne, a Top, and a head: whence grew the common by-word.

By *Tre*, *Pol*, and *Pen*.

You shall know the *Cornishmen*.

Neither doe they want some signification, as *Gadol-fun*, alias *Godolghan*, a white Eagle: *Chimarten*, the Greene Castle on the hill: which Gentlemen giue such Armes; *Reskimer*, the great Dogges race, who beareth a Wolfe passant. *Carnsew*, alias *Carndew*, a black rock: his house *Bokally*, which soundeth the lost Goat: and a Goate he beareth for his coate: *Carnimow*, a little Citie: *Cosmarth*, the high Groue, &c.

And as the *Cornish* names hold an affinity with the *Welsh*, so is their language deduced frō the same source, Language and differeth onely in the dialect. But the *Cornish* is more easie to bee pronounced, and not so vnpleasing in sound, with throat letters, as the *Welsh*.

A friend of mine, one master *Thomas Williams*, discoursed once with mee, that the *Cornish* tongue was deriued from, or at least had some acquaintance with the Greeke: and besides diuers reasons which hee produced to proue the same, hee vouched many wordes of one sence in both, as for example:

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Greeke.	Cornish.	English.
<i>Teino</i>	<i>Tedus</i>	Draw
<i>Mamma</i>	<i>Mamm</i>	Mother
<i>Episcopus</i>	<i>Escoppe</i>	Bishop
<i>Kho</i>	<i>Klow</i>	Heere
<i>Didaskein</i>	<i>Dalbisky</i>	To teach
<i>Kyon</i>	<i>Kye</i>	Dogge
<i>Kentron</i>	<i>Kentron</i>	Spurre
<i>Methyo</i>	<i>Methow</i>	Drinke
<i>Scaphe</i>	<i>Schaph</i>	Boat
<i>Ranches</i>	<i>Ranchie</i>	Snorting, &c.

This language is stored with sufficient plenty to expresse the conceits of a good wit, both in prose and rime: yet can they no more giue a *cornish* word for Tye, then the Greekes for *Ineptus*, the French for Stand, the English for *Emulus*, or the Irish for Knaue.

Othes they haue not past two or three naturall, but are sayne to borow of the English: mary, this want is releued with a flood of most bitter curses, and spitefull nick-names.

They place the adiectiue after the substantive, like the Grecians and Latines, as Father ours, *March guidu*, horse white, &c.

In numbring they say, *Women*, *Deaw*, *Tre*, *Pidder*,  
 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
*Pimp*, *Wbey*, *Zith*, *Eath*, *Naw*, *Deag*, *Ednack*, *Dowback*,  
 13 14 15 16 17 18  
*Tarnack*, *Duzwarback*, *Punback*, *Wbeytack*, *Zitack*, *Itack*,  
 19 20 40 100. 1000. 10000.  
*Nannack*, *Egganz*, *Deaw Eigganz*, *Cans*, *Mills*, *Molla*.  
*Durdasha why*, is Good morrow to you, *Ternestasha*,  
 Good

Good night, *Fatlugban a why*: How do you? *Da dardala*.  
*tha why*: Well I thanke you. *Betha why lawannek*: Be you  
 mery. *Bonetugana*: Farewell. A sister, they call *Whoores*:  
 a whoore, *whorra*: a priest, *caggaz*: a partridge, *grigears*:  
 a Mare, *carack*, *Relauts*: by my troth. *Warra say*: by my  
 fayth. *Molla twenda laaz*, ten thousand mischiefs in thy  
 guts. *Mille vengeance warna thy*, a thousand vengeance  
 take thee. *Pedu ioll*, devils head: *Pedu branze*, great  
 head: *pedu mowzack*, stinking head: and so in infinitum.  
 Which termes, notwithstanding thogh they witness their  
 spite on the one side, yet retayne they as great a prooffe  
 of their deuotion on the other: for the Lords Prayer,  
 the Apostles Creed, and the ten Commaundements,  
 haue beene vsed in *Cornish* beyond all remembrance.  
 But the principall loue and knowledge of this lan-  
 guage, liued in *Doctor Kennall* the Ciuillian, and with  
 him lyeth buried: for the English speach doth still en-  
 croche vpon it, and hath driuen the same into the viter-  
 most skirts of the shire. Most of the Inhabitants can no  
 word of *Cornish*, but very few are ignorant of the Eng-  
 lish: and yet some so affect their owne, as to a stranger  
 they will not speake it: for if meeting them by chance,  
 you inquire the way or any such matter, your answer  
 shalbe, *Meea nanidua cowxasawneck*, I can speake no Sax-  
 onage. The English which they speake, is good and  
 pure, as receyuing it from the best hands of their  
 owne Gentry, and the Easterne Marchants: but they  
 disgrace it, in part, with a broad and rude accent, and  
 eclipsing (somewhat like the Somersetshire men) speci-  
 ally in pronouncing the names: as Thomas they call,  
*Tummas & Tubby*: Mathew, *Mathaw*: Nicholas, *Nichlaaz*:  
 Reighald, *Riznah*: David, *Daau*: Mary, *Maars*: Francis,

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*Frauncis: Lames, Lammex: Walter, Waty: Robert, Dabbys  
Rafe, Raw: Clemence, Clemmowe, &c.* holding herein a contrary course of extension to the *Italians* abridgement, who terme *Frauncis, Cecco: Dominick, Beco: Lawrtence, Renzo:* as also to the *Turks*, who name *Constantinople, Stampalis: Adrianople, Adrina: an Olisani, Fil:* and the *Sicilians*, who curtayle *Nicholas, to Cola.*

Besides these, they haue taken vp certayne peculiar phrases, which require a speciall Dictionarie for their

*that is, fortun'd*

interpretation: of which kinde are, Tis not *bezi'd* to  
ayme, escape

me: Thou hast no *road*, he wil neuer *scrip* it, he is nothing  
handsome, lubberly, comfort, by-word, strange,  
*pridy*, as also *boobish, dule, lidden shune,*  
threaten, shunte, forbearc.

*shew skew, hoase.*

To reprove one of lazines, they will say, Doeſt thou  
make Idle a coate? that is, a coate for idlenes? Incon-  
iecturing what number may effect a thing, they adde,  
*or some:* as two, or some: ten, or some: twentie, or some:  
*id est*, thereabouts.

The other rude termes, wherewith *Deuon* and *Cornish* men are often twyted, may plead in their defence,  
not onely the prescription of antiquitie, but also the  
title of proprietie, and the benefit of significancy: for  
most of them take their source from the *Saxon*, our natu-  
rall language, and continue in vse amongst the *Dutch:*  
as *Nimme* commeth of *Nimpt: Vang, of Vieng:* the one  
importing a taking by ones selfe the other by deliuery:  
both which we now cōfound. Ich to *Ich, Cund* to *Cundi-*  
*gen, Lading, to Geladen:* eruing goods, to *Erbruff.* So  
Thwyting,



*Thuyting*, is properly the cutting of little chippes from a stick. *Pilme*, the dust which riseth; *Brusse*, that which lyeth: which termes, as they expresse our meaning more directly, so they want but another *Spencer*, to make them passable.

The number of *Cornish* Inhabitants, though it cannot directly bee summed, may yet proportionably be gessed at by the musters taken of the able men (hereafter set downe) which wee will value at a third part of the whole, in ensuing *Bodins* rate.

*Number.*  
*De Rep.*

But another question falleth sometimes into scanning, namely, whether *Cornwall* haue heretofore beene better stored with people, then it is now. Some holde the affirmatiue, and vouch to prooue it, the generall decay of Inland townes, where whole streets, besides particular houses pay tribute to *Comdowne* Castle, as also the ruines yet resting in the wilde Moores, which testifie a former inhabitation. Others incline againe to the negatiue, alleadging the reasons heretofore touched, in the deare price of farmes or bargaines, by which mine assent is rather swayed: for I suppose that those waste grounds were inhabited and manured, when the Saxons and Danes continual intasions draue them to abandon the sea coasts, saue in such townes, as were able to muster, vpon any sodaine occasion, a sufficient number for their owne defence. The residue retired into the heart of the land, where, vpon a longer warning, they might sooner assemble from all sides, to make head, and the enemy in so far a march and retrain, should aduenture a greater hazard to bee distressed by the way. Which policy the French were driven vnto, in *Edward* the thirds time, vpon the Englishmens

*Quintus* often.



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often roades, and the *Spaniards* make vse of at this day, in their *Indies*. Touching the decayed Inland townes, they are counteruayled with a surpluse of increase of those on the coast, and the desolate walles in the Mores, haue begotten a seuen-fold race of cotages neere the sea side. And thus much of *Cornwall* compared with it selfe; now, if you match it with other champion Shires, methinks, I may gather the same to be better inhabited, within a like circuit of miles, because the plenty of hills & valleys, afford a larger quantity of ground therunto. He that cannot conceiue this, may read *Pelibi-* in his 9 booke, where it is written, that for this reason, *Lacedemon*, being but forty eight furlongs in compasse, containeth more dwellings then *Megalopolis*, which extendeth vnto fiftie. My last prooffe is grounded on this, that where the most part of the shire is seuered into inclosures, you cannot easily make choyce to stand in any one of them, aboue a quarter of a mile distance from some dwelling house.

After the names, language, and number thus perused, the *Cornish* peoples disposition & quality of mind and body, as well ancient as present, and then their degrees and recreations, succeed to be surveyed. The first Inhabitants, or *Aborigenes*, as the Paynims held, resembled those who our stories affirme *Brute* to haue found here at his landing, huge of body, rough of liuing, & sauage of conditions, whome an old Poet desciphered in certaine verses, which I receiued of my particular kind friend, and generally well-deseruing Countreyman *Mr. Camden*, now *Clarentiense*, which he since hath published.

*-Tis anibus illa,*

*Sed paucis famulosa domus, quibus vda ferarum  
Terga dabant vestes, eruer haustus, pocula trunci* *Antea*

*Antra lutes, dumeta ibores, saxacula rupe,  
Præda cibos, raptus venerem, spectacula cadat,  
Imperium vires, animos furor, impetus arma,  
Mortem pugna, sepulchrarubus, monstriſque gemebat.  
Monticulis tellus, sed corum plurima tractus,  
Pars erat Occidui, terror maiorque præmebat,  
Te furor extremum Zephiri Cornubia limen.*

Which sound thus in English.  
This was the Titans haunt, but with  
No plenty did abound,  
Whom beasts raw hides for clothing seru'd;  
For drinke, the bleeding wound;  
Cups, hollow trees; their lodging, denes;  
Their beds, brakes; parlour, rocks;  
Prey, for their food; ruine, for lust;  
Their games, life-reauing knocks;  
Their Empire, force; their courage, rage;  
A headlong brunt, their armes;  
Combat, their death; brambles, their grave.  
The earth groan'd at the harmes  
Of these mount-harbour'd monsters; but  
The coast extending West,  
Chiefe foyson had, and dire dismay,  
And forest fury prest  
Thee, *Cornwall*, that with vtmost bound  
Of Zephire art possesst.

But afterwards, the *Cornishmen*, through the conuerſa-  
tion of foraine Marchants trading into their countrey  
for Tyn, by the testimony of *Diodorus Siculus*, grew to a <sup>L. 5.</sup>  
larger measure of ciuility, then others their fellow, but <sup>cap. 8.</sup>  
more remoted Ilanders. Fro which ciuility, in the fruit-  
ful age of Canonizatiõ, they stepped a degree farther to  
holines, & helped to ſtuffe the church kalender with di-  
uers Saints, either made or borne *Cornish*. Such was *Key* <sup>Saints.</sup>  
ſon to *Salomon* prince of *Cor*: ſuch *Peran*, who if my author

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the Legend iyenot) after that (like another *Iohannes de temporibus*) he had liued two hundred yeres with perfect health, tooke his last rest in a *Cornish* parish, which therethrough he endowed with his name. And such were *Dubilane*, *Mashico*, &c. *Matutinum*, who (I speake vpon *Math.* of *Westm.* credit) forsooke *Ireland*, thrust themselves to sea, in a Boate made of three Oxe skinnies and a halfe, with seuen daies victuall, and miraculously arrived in *Cornewall*.

Learned  
men.

Of *Cornish* men, whose industrie in learned knowledges hath recommended their fame to their posterity, thiele few as yet are onely come to my notice: *Iohn* of *Cornwall*, a student at *Rome*, and other places in *Italy*, wrote of the Incarnation of Christ, against *Peter Lombard*, and dedicated the same to Pope *Alexander* the third, by whom he was highly fauoured.

1201.

*Simon Thurnay*, after he had out-gone all the *Oxford* schollers in prophane learning (sayih the commendably paynefull Antiquarie, and my kind friend, Master *Hooker*) passed from thence to *Paris*, and there so profited in the study of diuinitie, that he attained the chiefest place amongst the profound *Sorbonists*. But it was a windy knowledge that thus filled his sayles of glory, which grew at last so to tempest his wittes, as he held *Aristotle* superiour to *Moses* and *Christ*, and yet but equall to himselfe. But this extreame sarquedry, forseyted his wittes, so as at last they could not serue him to know any letter in the booke, or to remember pught that he had done.

In King *Henry* the thirds time, liued *Michael* of *Cornwall*, admirable (as those dayes gaue) for his variety of Latine rimes, who maintayned the reputation of his Countrey,

Country, against *Henry de Abrincis*, the Kings Arch-  
Poet, but somewhat angerly, as it seemeth by these ver-  
ses against the said *de Abrincis*: *Pro Iarwo ad amissionem*  
*Est nobis gaudia capris, et Passeri, & latu uotiprius*  
*Et Leporis, & uulnifer, & den & gena multi, & uulnifer*  
*Fronti vetula, & uulnifer, & color undique & uulnifer*  
*His argumētis, quibus est argutia mentis, & uulnifer*  
*Quod non a Monstro differat, sicut hic tibi monstrat*  
*Walter of Exon*, a Franciscane Frier of *Carnew* in 1292.  
Cornwall, at the request of *Saladin* of *Exon* (de-)formed  
the Historie of *Guy of Warwick*.

*Godfrey*, surnamed of *Cornwall*, was about that time  
a cunning Schoole-maister, and Diuinitie Reader in  
*Paris*.

*William de Grenefeld*, from the Deanry of *Chichester* 1342.  
stepped to the Chauncellorship of *England*, and Arch-  
bishoppick of *York*, vnder K. E. the first.

In Ed. the seconds daies, one *Geffrey of Cornwall*, is re-  
membred for a writer.

*John Trevisa*, a *Cornishman*, lived in R. the 2. raigne, &  
translated diuers books into English.

King *Henry* the fift not vnmindfull of the ciuiller  
Arts amongst his Marrell exploits, founded an Uni-  
uersitie at *Caen* in *Normandie*, & appointed *Michael Tre-*  
*gury* of *Cornwall* for his rare gifts in learning, to bee Go-  
uernour thereof.

In *Henry* the sixts time, *John Skewish* compiled cer-  
taine abbridgements of Chronicles, and the wartes of  
*Troy*.

King *Henry* the 7. promoted *John Arundel* for his lear-  
ning, to the sea of *Exeter*.

Neither is *Thomas Tytler* to bee forgotten, as a writ-  
ter,

## The survey of Cornwall.

ter, though he haue graue his memory in a fairer letter, by building the costly bridge at *Bridge-water*, of which sometimes he was Lord.

Within our remembrance *Cornwall* hath bred or harboured Diuines, graced with the degree of Doctorship, *Moreman, Tremayn, Nichols, and Rolls*. Bachelers, *Medhope, Stowel, Moore, Denis*. Of Preachers, the shire holdeth a number, plentifull in regard of other shires, though not competent to the full necessitie of their owne, all commendably labouring in their vocation, though not endowed with an equal ability to discharge the same.

*Ciuitians*. In the Ciuit law there liued of late Doctor *Kennals*, & now doth Doctor *Carew*, one of the ancientest masters of the Chauncerie; in which calling, after his yonger yeres spent abroad to his benefit, he hath reposed himselfe. Bachelers there are, *Carnsew, Kete, & Denis*. Barristers at the Common law, *Chinerton, Tremayn, Skawin, Michel, Moyle, Courtnay, Tub, Treffry, Sayer*. These testifie the honesty of their cariage by the mediocrity of their estate: and (if they will giue me leaue to report a iest) doe verifie an old Gentlemans prophesie, who said that there stood a man at *Pollson* bridge (the first entrance into *Cornwall*, as you passe towards *Launceston*, where the Assizes are holden) with a blacke bill in his hand, ready to knock downe all the great Lawyers, that should offer to plant themselves in that Countie. In earnest, whether it be occasioned through the countie's povertie, or by reason of the far distance thereof fro the supreamer Courts, or for that the multiplicity of petty ones neere at hand, appertaining to the Duchy, *Stannary*, and *Franchises*, doe enable the attoumeyes and such

*Common  
Lawyers.  
At these  
have eke  
ped  
Trelawny  
Gannet.*



like of small reading, to let the peoples turne, and so  
 certall the better studied Counsellours profiting, once  
 certayne it is, that few men of Law, haue either in our  
 time, or in that of our forefathers, growne heere to any  
 supereminent height of learning, liuely hood or autho-  
 ritie.

Of like fortune, but lesse number, are the Phisicians, by  
 how much the fewer, by so much the greater witnesses *Phisicians*  
 of the soyles healthfulness. The most professours of that  
 science in this County, sauing only one *Jo. Williams*, can  
 better vouch practise for their warrant, then warrant for  
 their practise. Amongst these, I reckon *Raue Clye* a black  
 Smith by his occupation, and furnished with no more  
 learning, then is suteable to such a calling, who yet hath  
 ministred Phisike for many yeres, with so often successe  
 & general applause, that not onely the home-bred mul-  
 titude beleeneth mightily in him, but euē persons of the  
 better calling, resort to him from remote parts of the  
 realme, to make trial of his cūning, by the hazard of their  
 liues; & sundry, either vpon iust cause, or to cloke their  
 folly, report that they haue reaped their errands end at  
 his hands. But farre more commendable is *Mr. Atwel*,  
 sometimes Parson of *Caluerly* in *Deuon*, & now of *S. Tat*  
 in *Cornwall*. For besides other parts of learning, with  
 which he hath bene seasoned, he is not vnseene in the  
*Theoricks* of Phisike, & can out of them readily and pro-  
 bably discourse, touching the nature and accidents of  
 all diseases. Besides, his iudgement in vrices commeth  
 little behind the skilfullest in that profession. Mary his  
 practise is somewhat strange & varying from all others;  
 for though now and then he vse blood-letting, and doe  
 ordinarily minister *Manus Christi*, and such like cordials,



### *The suruey of Cornwall.*

of his owne compounding (a poynt fitting well with my humour, as enabling nature, who best knoweth how to worke) yet mostly for all diseases he prescribeth milk, and very often milk and apples, a course deeply subiect to the exception of the best esteemed Practitioners; and such notwithstanding, as whereby either the vertue of the medicins, or the fortune of the Physicion, or the credulitie of the Patient, hath recovered sundry out of desperate and forsorne extremities.

This his reputation is of many yeeres standing, and mainrayneth it selfe vnimpayred. But the same soareth to an higher pitch, by the helpe of another wing, and that is, his liberalitie. On the poore he bestoweth his paines & charges gratis; of the rich he taketh moderately, but leaues the one halfe behind, in gift amongst the household, if he be called abroad to visit any: The rest together with the profits of his benefice (rather charitably accepted, then strictly exacted from his Parishioners) he powreth out with both hands in *pious vsus*, and will hardly suffer a penny to sleepe, but neuer to dwell with him.

Few Townes there are in *Cornwall*, or any other shire between that and *London*, which haue not in some large measure tasted of his bountie. None cometh in kindness to see him, but departeth gratified with somewhat, if his modestie will accept it. Briefely, his sound affection in religion, is so wayted on by honesty of life, and pleasantnesse of conuersation, that in *Fabritius* his voluntary poertie, he is an equall partner of his honour, and possesseth a large interest in the loue of his neighbours. My loue to vertue, and not any particular beholdingnes, hath expressed this my testimony.

For

For persons imployed in state affaires, and there <sup>State</sup> through stept to preferment, that I may not outstride <sup>men.</sup> late remembrance, *Sir Richard Edgecumb* the elder, was Comptroller of the hould, and priuie Counseller to *King Henry* the seventh, being sent by him also in diuers Ambassades, in one of which to the Duke of Britaine he decaied.

*King Henry* the eight made like vse in this last kind, of *John Tregonwel*, who graduated a Doctor, and dubbed a Knight, did his Prince good seruice, and left faire reuenewes to his posterity.

*Sir Thomas Arundel*, a yonger brother of *Lambearn* house, married the sister to *Queene Katherine Howard*, &c. in *Edward* the 6. time was made a priuie Counseller: but cleauing to the Duke of Somerset, he lost his head with him.

*Sir Henry Killigrew*, after Ambassades and messages, and many other employments of peace and warre, in his Princes seruice, to the good of his Countrey, hath made choyce of a rettyred estate, and reuerently regarded by all sorts, placeth his principall contentment in himselfe, which, to a life so well acted, can no way bee wanting.

*Master George Carew*, in his younger yeeres gathered such fruit, as the Vniuersitie, the Innes of Court, and forrayne travell could yeeld him: vpon his returne, he was first called to the Barre; then supplied the place of Secretarie to the Lord Chauncellour *Hutton*, and after his decaise, performed the like office to his two successors; by speciall recommendation from her Maiestie, who also gaue him the Prothonotaryship of the Chauncery, and in anno, 1598. sent him Ambassadour

## The survey of Cornwall.

to the King of Poland, and other Nothem Potentates, where, through v unexpected accidents, he vnderwent extraordinary perils, but God freed him from them, & he performed his duty in acceptable maner, and at this present the common wealth vseth his seruice, as a Master of the Chauncery.

*Cornwall*, no doubt, hath afforded a far larger proportion of well deseruing and employed members, to the good of their Prince and Countrey, albeit they fall not within the compasse of my knowledge, & it is likely that the succeeding Age wil much encrease the number, by meanes of her Highnes bounty, who to that end hath established seed-plots of free Schooles, with competent pensions out of her owne cofers, for the teachers at *Saltaſh*, *Launceſſon*, and *Perin*, three market townes of the Countrey.

Free  
ſchools.

Martiall  
men.

In deſcending to martiall men, *Arthur* claimeth the fiſt mention, a *Corniſhman* by birth, a King of *Britaine* by ſucceſſion, & the ſecond of the three Chriſtian worthies by deſert; whom ( if you ſo pleaſe ) that Captayne of Armes and Venery, *Sir Triſtram* ſhall accompany. From them, I muſt make a great leap (which convinceth me an vnworthy aſſociat of the antiquary Colledge) to *Sir Iohn Naphan*, who (if I miſtake not) was by country a *Corniſh* man, though by inhabitaunce a *Caſilian*, where H. 7. yſed his ſeruice in great truſt; and Cardinal *Welleſy* owned him for his firſt maſter. More aſſured I am, that *Sir Iohn Arundell* of *Treſne*, ypon a long fight at ſea, took priſoner one *Duncane Camel*, a hardy Scottiſh Pirate, and preſented him to K. H. the 8: for our Chronicles report it. Towards the end of that Kings raigne, *Sir Wil. Godolphin* alſo demeaned himſelfe

very

very valiantly in a charge which hee bare beyond the seas, as appeared by the scarres hee brought home; no lesse to the beautifying of his fame, then the disfiguring of his face: Whose Nephew, of the same name & dignity, hath so enriched himselfe with sufficiency for matters of policy, by his long trauell, & for martiall affaires, by his present valiant cariage in Ireland; that it is better knowne, how far he outgoeth most others in both, then easily to be discerned for which he deserueth principall commendation himselfe. So did *Sir Ric. Graunke* the elder enterlace his home Magistracy, with martiall employments abroad: whereof the King testified his good liking by his liberality. Which domestical example encouraged his sonne *Roger* the more hardily to hazard, & the more willingly to resigne his life, in the ynfornate *Mary Rose*. A disposition & successe equally fatall to that houer for his sonne againe, the second *Sir Ric.* after his trauell and following the warres vnder the Emperour *Maximilian*, against the great Turke; for which his name is recorded by sundry forrain writers, and his vndertaking to people Virginia and Ireland, made so glorious a conclusion in her Maiesties ship the *Reuenge* (of which he had charge, as Captaine, & of the whole fleet as Vice-admirall) that it seemed thereby, when he found none other to compare withall in his life, he strined through a vertuous enuy to exceed it in his death. A victorious losse for the realme; and of which the Spaniard may say with *Pirrhus*, that many such conquests would beget his viter overthrow. Lastly, his son *John* took hold of euery martiall occasion that was ministred him, vntill, in seruice against her Highnesse enemies, vnder the command of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, the Ocean became his bedde of honour. Neither may I without wrong

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pass over Captain *George Wray* in silence, who (by a rare temperate of virtues) breathed courage into his soldiers, purchased love amongst his acquaintance, and bred dismay in his enemies. Or captain *Hender*, the absolute man of war for precise observing martiall rules which his dayes afforded, besides his commendable sufficiencie of head and hand for inuention and execution. I will end with master *William Lower*, late captain of Sir *Frauncis Veres* companie in *Netherland*, who hath opened the war schoole vnto a great many *Cornish* yong gentlemen, that vnder his conduct sought to conforme themselves to his patterne, euerie way accomplished with all the due parts of honour.

*Mechanicall.*

For Mechanical sciences the old *Vale of Bodmyn* might iustly expostulate with my silence, if I should not spare him a roome in this Survey, while hee so well deserves it. This man hath bene so beholden to *Morsury* predominant strength in his nature, that without a teacher hee is become very skilfull in welcete all maner of handy-crafts: a Carpenter, a Ioyner, a Milwright, a free-Mason, a Clockmaker, a Carver, metall foundry, Architect, &c. *quid non?* yea a Surgeon, Philicion, Alehust, &c. So as that which *Gorgias* of *Leontium* vaunted of the liberall sciences, he may professe of the mechanicall, viz. to be ignorant in none.

*Cic. de Orat.*

*Bodies.*

*Strength*

The *Cornish* minds thus qualified, are the better enabled to expresse the same by the strong, active, & healthfull constitution of their bodies, touching each wherof a little in particular, though we shall haue a fitt general occasion to discourse therof, where we handle their pastimes. For strength, one *Iohn Fry* (well knowne to me as my tenant) carried vpon his backe, at one time,

2 H



by the space welneere of a Butte length, sixe bushels of wheaten meale, reckoning fiteen gallons to the bushel, and the Miller, a lubber of foure and twenty yeres age, vpon the whole.

*Iohn Romane*, a short clownish grub, would beare the whole carkase of an Oxé, and yet neuce tugged with him, like that so famous *Milo*, when hee was a Calfe.

For actiuity, one *Kiltor*, committed to *Lau- Affinity:* *cession* Gayle for the last *Cornish* commotion, lying there in the cattle-greene vpon his back, threw a stone of some pounds wayght, ouer that Towres top, which leadeth into the parke.

For health, 80. & 90. yeres age, is ordinary in euery *Health:* place, and in most persons, accompanied with an able vse of the body & his sences. One *Polzew*, lately liuing, reached vnto 130. a kinsman of his, to 112. one *Beauchamp* to 106. yea *Brawne* the begger, a *Cornishman* by wandring (for I cannot say, by inhabitance) though Irish by birth, out-scoreth a hundred winters, by I wote not how many reuolutions. And in the parish where God hath seated my poore dwelling, I remember the decease of foure, within 14. weekes space, whose yeres added together, made vp the summe of 340.

Now to the degrees of their seuerall callings, where *Degree:* in as I will poast ouer the Dukes to another place, for Noblemen, I may deliuer in a word, that *Cornwall Nobility:* at this present enioyeth the residence of none at all. The occasion whereof groweth, partly, because their issue female haue caried away the Inhabitance, together with the Inheritance, to Gentlemen of the Easterne parts; and partly, for that their issue male, little affecting



## The survey of Cornwall.

*Lords  
houses.*

so remote a corner, liked better to transplant their possessions neerer to the heart of the Realme. Elder times were not so barraine: for besides the Lord *Tregoyes* in *Wil.* Conquerours dayes, *Bottreaux* Castle vaunted his Baron of that title, both now descended to the Earles of *Huntingdon*: the last deceased of which, retayning the honour, departed with the land to my kinde friend master *John Hender*, a Gentleman for his good parts, employed by her Maiestie amongst others, in the peace government of the shire.

The Lord *Bonville* his house was at *Trelawne*, alias, *Trelawney*, lately purchased of her Highnes, by *Sir Jonathan Trelawny*, a Knight well spoken, stayed in his cariage, and of thrifry prouidence.

The Lord *Bray* dwelt at : the Lord *Brooke*, at *Kellington*, where one of them hath his tombe: the Lord *Atorney* at *colquite*: and the Lord *Depham*, at *Cardenham*.

*Baconnock* also appertained to the Earles of *Deuon*, and was by *Frauncis* Earle of *Bedford*, solde to *Sir William Mohun*, who deriued his pedigree from the ancient Barons of that name, and is also issued from one of those Earles of *Deuon*s sisters and heyres. This together with other sayre possessions, now resteth in *Sir Reignald Mohun* his sonne, one that by his courteous, iust, and liberall course of life, maintayneth the reputation, and encreaseth the loue alwayes borne his ancestors.

*Cornish  
Gentle-  
men.*

The most *Cornish* Gentlemen can better vaunt of their pedigree, then their liuelyhood; for that, they deriue from great antiquitie, (and I make question, whether any shire in England, of but equall quantitie, can  
muster

muster a like number of faire coats-Armours) whereas this declineth to the meane. One cause there is of both proceeding from the want of those supplies, which seruice, law and marchandise, afford the more inward Inhabitants of the Realme, as I haue elsewhere touched; yet this rule is not so generall, but that it admitteth his exceptions: for there are diuers, whose patrimonies extend to a large proportion; & for the residue, the cheapnes of their prouisions, and their casualties of Tyn, and fittes (which 2. later ordinarily treble the certaine reuenue of their rents) enable them with their few scores, to equall the expences of those Easterne dwellers, who reckon by the hundreds; besides, they finde meanes by a suruey, to defray any extraordinary charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. Yet I cannot denie, but that some, in gaping for dead mens shooes, find their improuident couetous humour punished with going barefoot.

This angle which so shutteth them in, hath wrought many interchangeable matches with eche others stock, and giuen beginning to the prouerbe, that all Cornish gentlemen are cousins; which endeth in an iniurious consequence, that the king hath there no cousins. They keepe liberall, but not costly builded or furnished houses, giue kind entertainment to strangers, make euery at the yeeres end with the profits of their liuing, are reuerenced and beloued of their neighbours, liue void of factions amongst themselves (at leastwise such as breake out into anie dangerous excessse) and delight not in brauerie of apparrell: yet the women would be yerie loth to come behinde the fashion, in

## The surveye of Cornwall.

newfanglednes of the maner, if not in costlynnes of the matter, which perhaps might ouer-empy their husbands purses. They conuerse familiarly togerher, & often visit one another. A Gentleman and his wife will ride to make mery with his next neighbour; and after a day or twayne, those two couples goe to a third: in which progresse they encrease like snowballs, till through their burdensome waight they breake againe.

And heere I thought requisite, to lay downe the names of such *Cornish* Gentlemen, as I find recorded to *Conquest* Gentlem<sup>n</sup> haue come in with the Conquerour.

Gentlemen descended from those, who came  
in with the Conquerour, and now resi-  
ding in *Cornwall*.

*Arundell.*

*Basset.*

*Blaet, alias, Blaet.*

*Beauchamp.*

*Bray.*

*Belles.*

*Beuill.*

*Barret.*

*Courtenay.*

*Chaumont, alias, Chamond.*

*Deni.*

*Greinuile.*

*Karrow, alias, Carew.*

*Mowne, alias, Mohun.*

*Males.*

*Miners.*

*Pomeray.*

*Rouse.*

*Samtalbin, alias, Sentalbyn.*

*Sauley, alias, Saule.*

If the variety of Armes disclaime from any of these names, I will not stand vpon a stiffe iustification: and yet it is to bee noted, that diuers *Cornish* Gentlemen, borne yonger brothers, and aduanced by match, haue left their owne coats, & honoured those of their wiues with the first quarter of their shields. Which error their posteritie likewise ensued, as also, that before these later petty differences grewe in vogue, the Armes of one stocke were greatly diuersified in the younger braunches.

I had also made a more paynsful, then perfect collection of most of the *Cornish* Gentlemens names & Armes: But because the publishing thereof might perhaps goe accompanied with diuers wrongs, to my much reuerenced friends the Heralds, by thrusting my sickle into their harvest; to a great many my Countrymen, whom my want of information should be forced to passe ouer vnmentioned; and to the truth it selfe, where my report (relying vpon other mens credits) might through their error intitle me the publisher (though not the author) of falshood: I rather thought fit altogether to omit it, and to note onely, that of diuers Gentlemen there haue bene in *Cornwall*, either their names are worne out, or their liuings transferred by the females, into other families: as likewise, sundry of those there now inhabiting, are lately denized *Cornish*, being generally drawne thither (besides other more private respects) through, eyther the desire of change, which the disale of discontent affecteth, or the loue of quiet in so remote a corner, or the supposall of commodities there arising, and accruing, or the warrantize from ouerlooking & bearing, where little difference in quality tendeth to an equality.

## The survey of Cornwall.

Townes-  
men.

quality in estates. From Gentility, we wil descend to civility, which is  
or should be in the townsmen. Thble in Cornwall do no  
more by nature, then others elsewhere by choyce, con-  
ceise themselves an estranged society from the vpland  
dwellers, and eary, I will not say a malice, but an emula-  
tion against them, as if one member in a body could co-  
sinue his wel-being without a beholdingnes to the rest.  
Their chiefest trade consisteth in vtering their petty  
marchandises, & Artificers labours at the weekly mar-  
kets. Very few among the make use of that opportunity,  
which the scite upon the sea proffereth vnto many, for  
building of shipping, and traffiking in grosse: yet some  
of the Easterne townes piddle that way, & some others  
giue themselves to fishing voyages, both which (when  
need requirerh) furnish her Maiesties navy with good  
store of very seruiceable Mariners.

There are (if they be not slandered) that hunt after  
a more easie then commendable profit, with little ha-  
zard, and (I would I could not say) with lesse consci-  
ence. Anno 32. H. 8. an act of Parliament was made  
for repaying amongst others, the Borough townes of  
Launceston, Liskard, Lostwithiel, Bodmyn, Truro, and Hel-  
ston in Cornwall, but with what fruite to their good, I can-  
not relate.

Within late yeeres memorie, the sea-coast Townes  
begin to proclaime their bettering in wealth, by costly  
encrease of buildings; but those of the Inland, for the  
most part, vouch their ruined houses, and abandoned  
streets, as too true an euidence, that they are admitted  
no partners in this amendment. If I mistake not the  
cause, I may with charitie inough wish them still the  
same

same fortune, for as is elsewhere touched, I conceyue  
their former large peopling, to haue bin an effect of the  
countrie impouerishing, while the inuasion of forraine  
enemies draue the Sea-coast Inhabitants to seek a  
more safe, then commodious abode in those Inland  
parts.

Strangers occasioned to trauaile through the shire,  
were wont, no lesse sharply the truly, to inueigh against  
the bad drinke, course lodging, and slacke attendance  
which they found in those houses that went for Innes:  
neither did their horses better entertainmet, proue them  
any welcomer guests then their masters: but in stead of  
remedy, they receyued in answer, that neither such an  
outcorner was frequented with many wayfarers, nor by  
haunging out signes, or forestalling at the Townes end,  
like the Indians, did they invite any; and to make great  
provision vpon small hope of viterance, were so in-  
curre a skorne worthy losse, seeing *Aspettare, o non*  
*venire* (saith the same Italian) is one of the *tre cose da*  
*maritare*.

Touching the Yeomanrie of *Cornwall*, I can say lit-  
tle, worth the obseruing, for any difference from that of *Y.*  
other shires, and therefore I will step downe the next  
staire to husbandmen.

In these times not past the remembrance of some  
yet liuing, rubbed forth their estate in the poorest plight,  
their grounds lay all in common, or onely deuided by  
stitch-meale: little bread-corne, their drinke, water,  
or at best, but whey: for the richest Farmour in a pa-  
rish brewed not above twyce a yeere, and then,  
God wotte what liquour: their meat, Whisfull, as  
they call it, namely, milke, sowre milke, cheese, curds,  
butter,



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

butter, and such like as came from the cow and ewe, who were tyed by the one legge at pasture: their apparel, course in matter, ill shapen in maner: their legges and feet naked and bare, to which sundrie old folke had so accustomed their youth, that they could hardly abide to weare any shooes; complaining how it kept them ouer hote. Their horses shod onlie before, and for all furniture a pad & halter, on which the meaner countrie wenches of the western parts doe yet ride astride, as all other English folke vsed before R. the 2. wife brought in the side saddle fashion of straw.

Sureable hereunto was their dwelling, & to that their implements of household: walles of earth, low thatched roofes, few partitions, no planchings or glasse windows, and scarcely any chimnies, other then a hole in the wall to let out the smoke: their bed, straw and a blanke: as for sheets, so much linnen cloth had nor yet stepped ouer the narrow channell, betweene them and *Brittaine*. To conclude, a mazer and a paine or two, comprised all their substance: but now most of these fashions are vniuersally banished, and the *Cornish* husbandman conformeth himselfe with a better supplied chullie to the *Eastern* patterne, which hath directed him a more thriving forme of husbandrie; and our halcyon dayes of peace enabled him to applie the lesson: so as, his line once ouercome, he can maintaine himselfe & his familie in a cōpetent decencie to their calling, and findeth monie to bestow weekly at the markets; for his provisions of necessitie and pleasure: for his quarterlie rent serueth rather as a token of subiection to his Landlord, then any grieuous exaction on his tenement.

One point of their former roughnesse, some of the  
Western

Westerne people doe yet still remaine; & together through  
 in some measure; verifie that testimonie which *Mallem  
 Wofm.* giueth of them, together with the Welsh, their  
 auncient countymen: namely, how fostering a fresh  
 memorie of their expulsion long agoe by the English,  
 they second the same with a bitter repining at their fel-  
 lowship: and this the worst sort expresse, in combining  
 against, and working them all the shrewd turnes which  
 with hope of impunitie they can deuise: howbeit, it  
 shooteth not to a like extremitie in all places and per-  
 sons, but rather by little and little, weareth out vnto a  
 more milde and conuersable fashion. Amongst them-  
 selues they agree well, and companie louingly toge-  
 ther: to their gentlemen they carrie a verie dutifull re-  
 gard, as enured in their obeylance from their ances-  
 tors, and holding them as *Royaleties*, because they know  
 no greater. Onelie it might be wished, that diuers a-  
 mongst them had lesse spleene to attempt law-suits, for  
 pettie supposed wrongs; or not so much subtiltie and  
 stiffenesse to prosecute them: so should their purses be  
 heavier, and their consciences lighter: a reporter must  
 auerre no falshood, nor conceale any truth.

We must also spare a roome in this Suruey, to the *Poor.*  
 poore, of whom few Shires can shew more, or owne  
 fewer then *Cornwall*. *Ireland* prescribeth to be the num-  
 berie, which sendeth ouer yeerely, yea and dayly whole  
 Ship-loads of these crooked slips; and the dishabired  
 townes afford them rooting: so vpon the matter, the  
 whole Countie maketh a contribution; to pay those  
 Lords their rent. Manie good Statutes haue beene en-  
 acted for redresse of these abuses, and vpon the first pub-  
 lishing, heedfully and diligently put in practise: but af-

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ter the nine dayes wonder expired, the law is forgotten, the care abandoned, and those vermine swarme againe in euerie corner: yet those peeuiſh charitable cannot be ignorant, that herethrough, to the high offence of God and good order, they maintaine idlenes, drunkenness, theft, lacherie, blasphemie, Atheisme, and in a word, all impietie: for a worſe kind of people then these vagabonds, the realme is not pestered withal: what they consume in a day, wil suffice to relieue an honest poore parishioner for a week, of whose work you may also make some vse: their staruing is not to be feared, for they may be prouided for at home, if they list: no almes therefore should be cast away vpon them, to the robbrie of the needy impotent; but money least of all: for in giuing him saluour, you do him wrong, by changing his vocation, while you metamorphize him from a begger to a buyer. Lacks he meat, drinke, or apparrell? (and nothing els he ought to be owner of) he must procure them of the worst by free gift, and not make choise, for a iust price, of the best. Well, though the rogue laugh you to scorn at night, the aldwife hath reason the next day to pray for you.

Surely we finde by experience, that this so hainous enormitie may be both easily and quickly reformed; for let the Constables execute vpon the rogues, that last most beneficiall Act of Parliament, with due seueritie for one weeke, and the terror thereof will free the parish for a month: vse it a month, and you are acquitted for the whole yere. If the Constables persist in their remissnesse, let the Iustices lay the penalty vpon them, and they will no longer hoodwinke themselves at their neighbours faults. Let the neighbour be so pinched

by

by the purse, but once or twice, and he will become a  
great deale the more sensible to season his charity with  
discretion for a long time after.

Vpon the first statute, there was a house of correction  
erected at *Wincanton*, to the great charge, but little benefit  
of the Countrey. Which experience lessoneth them to  
illude this later, by appoynting certaine cottagers houses  
in euery parish to serue, *nomine tenus*, for that purpose.

Lazer-houses, the deuotion of certaine *Cornish* Gen-  
tlemen's ancestors created at *Minbinet* by *Liskard*, *S. The-*  
*was* by *Launceston*, and *S. Lawrence* by *Badmyne* of which, *Lazer-*  
this last is well endowed & gouerned. Concerning the  
other, I haue little to say, vnlesse I should echo some of  
their complaints, that they are defrauded of their right;  
The much eating of fish, especially newly taken, and  
therein principally of the liners, is reckoned a great  
breed of those contagious humours, which turne into  
*Leprosie*; but whence soeuer the cause proceedeth, day-  
ly euents minister often pittifull spectacles to the *Corn-*  
*ish* mens eyes, of people visited with this affliction, some  
being authours of their owne calamity by the fore-  
mentioned diet, and some others succeeding therein to  
an *hereditarius morbus* of their ancestors: whom we will  
leane to the poorest comfort in miserie; a helplesse  
pittie.

But let me lead you from these displeasing matters,  
to refresh yourselues with raking view of the *Cornish*  
mens recreations, which consist principally in feastes  
and pastimes.

Their feasts are commonly haruest dinners, Church-  
ales, and the solemnizing of their parish Churches de-  
dication, which they terme their *Saints feasts*.

## *The survey of Cornwall.*

*Haruest  
dinners,*

The haruest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or as wee terme it, every good liuer, betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas, whereto he inuiteth his next neighbours and kinred, and though it beare onely the name of a dinner, yet the ghests take their supper also with them, and consume a great part of the night after in Christmas rule: neither doth the good cheere wholly expire (though it somewhat decrease) but with the end of the weeke.

*Church-  
ale.*

For the Church-ale, two young men of the parish are yerely chosen by their last foregoers, to be Wardens, who deuiding the task, make collection among the parishioners, of whatsoeuer prouision it pleaseth them voluntarily to bestow. This they employ in brewing, baking, & other acates, against Whitsontide; vpon which Holydayes, the neighbours meet at the Church house, and there merily feed on their owne victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock, which by many smalls, groweth to a meetly greatnes; for there is enttayned a kinde of emulation betweene these Wardens, who by his graciousnes in gathering, and good husbandry in expeding, can best aduance the Churches profit. Besides, the neighbour parishes, at those times louingly visit one another, and this way frankly spend their money together. The afternoones are consumed in such exercises, as olde and yong folke (hauing leysure) doe accustomedly weare out the time withall.

When the feast is ended, the Wardens yeeld in their account to the Parishioners, and such money as exceedeth the disbursements, is layd vp in store, to defray any extraordinary charges arising in the parish, or imposed on them for the good of the Countrey, or the Princes seruice.



service. Neither of which commonly gripe so much, but that somewhat stil remaineth to couer the purses bottome.

The Saints feast is kept vpon the dedication day, by *Saints* every housholder of the parish, within his owne doores, *feasts*, each entertayning such forrayne acquaintance, as will not fayle when their like turne cometh about, to requite him with the like kindnes,

Of late times, many Ministers haue bys their earnest inuestigations, both condemned these *Saints feasts* as superstitious, and suppressed the Church-ales, as licencious: concerning which, let it breed none offence, for me to report a conference that I had not long since, with a neere friend, who (as I conceiue) looked heereinto with an indifferent and voprejudicating eye. I do reuerence (sayd he) the calling and iudgement of the Ministers, especially when most of them concur in one opinion, and that the matter controuerfed, holdeth some affinity with their profession. Howbeit, I doubt, least in their exclayming or declayming against Church-ales and *Saints feasts*, their ringleaders did onely regard the rinde, and not perce into the pith, and that the rest were chiefly swayed by their example: euen as the vulgar, rather stouped to the wayght of their authoritie, then became perswaded by the force of their reasons. And first touching Church-ales, these be mine assertions, if not my proofes: Of things induced by our forefathers, some were instituted to a good vse, and peruerter to a bad: againe, some were both naught in the inuention, and so continued in the practise. Now that Church-ales ought to bee sorted in the better ranke of the forwaie, may be gathered from their causes and ef-



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

fects, which I thus raffe vp together: entertaining of Christian loue, conforming of mens behaviour to a ciuill conuerſation, compounding of controuersies, appeasing of quarrels, raising a store, which might be conuerted, partly to good and godly vses, as releuing all sorts of poore people, repairing of Churches, building of bridges, amending of high wayes; and partly, for the Princes seruice, by defraying at an instant, such rates and taxes as the magistrate imposeth for the Countries defence. Briefly, they tend to an instructing of the minde by amiable conference, and an enabling of the body by commendable exercises. But I feare lest my friend would runne himselfe out of breath, in this volubilitie of praising, stept athwart him with these objections: That hee must pardon my dissenting from his opinion, touching the goodnesse of the institution: for taken at best, it could not bee martialled with the sacred matters, but rather with the ciuill, if not with the profane; that the very title of ale was somewhat nasty, and the thing it selfe had beene corrupted with such a multitude of abuses, to wit, idlenes, drunkennesse, lasciuiousnes, vaine disports of minstrellie, dauncing, and disorderly night-watchings, that the best curing was to cut it cleane away. As for his fore-remembered good causes and effects, I sawe not, but that if the peoples mindes were guided by the true leuell of christian charity & duetie, such necessary and profitable contributions might stil be continued *gratis*, & the coutry eased of that charge to their purse and conscience, which ensueth this gourmādise. His reply was, that if this ordinance could not reach vnto that sanctity which dependeth on the first table, yet it succeeded the same in the next degree,

degree, as appertayning to the second. Mine exception against the title, he mockingly matched with their scrupulous precisenes, who (forsooth) would not say Christ-mas, nor Michaelmas, as other folk did; but Christs tide, and Michaels tide: who (quoth he) by like consequence must also bind themselves to say, Toms tide, Lams tide, and Candles tide. But if the name of ale rdish so ill, whereas the sicour it selfe is the English mans ancientest and wholestomest drinke, and serueth many for meate and cloth too, he was contented I should call it Church beere, or Church wine, or what else I listed: mary, for his part hee would *loqui cum vulgo*, though hee studied *seruire cum sapientibus*. Where I affirmed, that the people might by other meanes be trayned with an equall largesse to semblable workes of charitie, hee suspected lest I did not enter into a thorough consideration of their nature and qualitie, which he had obserued to be this: that they would sooner depart with 12. pennyworth of ware, then sixepence in coyne, and this shilling they would willingly double, so they might share but some pittance thereof againe. Now in such indifferent matters, to serue their humors, for working them to a good purpose, could breed no manner of scandall. As for the argument of abuse, which I so largely dilated, that should rather conclude a reformation of the fault, then an abrogation of the fact.

For to prosecute your owne Metaphore (quoth hee) surely I holde him for a sorry Surgeon, that cannot skill to salue a sore, but by taking away the lymme, and little better then the Phisicion, who, to helpe the disease, will reauce the life of his Patient from him. Abuse, doubleesse, great and many

### *The suruey of Cornwall.*

haue, by successe of time, crept herinto, as into what other almost; diuine, or ciuill, doe they not? and yet in these publike meetings, they are so presented to euery mans sight, as shame somewhat restrayneth the excessse, and they may much the sooner bee both espied and redressed. If you thinke I goe about to defend Church-ales, with all their faults, you wrong your iudgement, & your iudgement wrongeth mee. I would rather (as a Burgesse of this ale-parliament) enact certaine lawes, by which such assemblies should be gouerned: namely, that the drinke should neither be too strong in taste, nor too often tasted: that the ghests should be enterlarded, after the Persian custome, by ages, yong and old, distinguished by degrees of the better and meaner: and seuered into sexes, the men from the women: that the meate should be sawced with pleasant, but honest talke: that their songs should be of their auncestours honourable actions: the principall time of the morning, I would haue hallowed to Gods seruice: the after-noonnes applied to manlike aitiuities: and yet I would not altogether barre sober and open dauncing, vntill it were first thoroughly banished from mariages, Christmas reuels, and (our Countreys patterne) the court: all which should be concluded, with a reasonable and seasonable portion of the night: and so (sayd hee) will I conclude this part of my speach, with adding onely one word more for my better iustification: that in defending feasts, I maintayne neither *Paradise*, nor a conceite in *Arabias*, but a matter practised amongst vs from our eldest auncestours, with profitable and well pleasing fruit, and not onely by our nation, but, both in former ages, by the best and strictest disciplined common

mon wealth of the Lacedemonians, who had their ordinary *Siffia*, and now in our dayes, as well by the reformed, as Catholike Switzers, who place therein a principall *Arcanum imperij*.

Now touching the Saints feasts, if you sayn them with suspect of superstition, because they are held vpon those Saints daies, by whose names the parish Churches are stiled, I will ward that blow with the shield of Arch-Saint *Austins* authoritie, who in his 8. booke of Gods Citee, and 17. Chap. in the like case, iustifieth a lesse allowable practise of the primitive Christians. *Sumpson*, he closed his discourse with this protestation, that hee appealed not from, but to the honorably respected censure of the reuerend Ministry, desiring his speech might receiue, not the allowance of a position, but the licence of a proposition: which my friends modest submission, I could not but embrace my selfe, and recommend it ouer to your fauourable acceptation.

My last note touching these feasts, tendeth to a commendation of the ghefts, who (though rude in their other fashions) may for their discrete iudgement in precedence, and preface, read a lesson to our ciuilest gentry. Amongst them, at such publike meetings, not wealth but age is most regarded: so as (saue in a verie notorious disproportion of estates) the younger rich reckoneth it a shame sooner then a grace, to step or sit before the elder honest, and rather expecteth his turne for the best roome, by succession, then intrudeth thereto by anticipation.

Pastimes to delight the minde, the *Cornish* men haue Quary miracles, and three mens songs: and for exercise of the body, Hunting, Hawking, Shooting, Wrestling,

Hurling,

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Hurling, and such other games.

Guary  
miracle.

The Guary miracle, in English, a miracle-play, is a kinde of Enterlude, compiled in *Cornish* out of some scripture history, with that grossnes, which accompanied the Romanes *vetus Comedia*. For representing it, they raise an earthen Amphitheatre, in some open field, hauing the Diameter of his enclosed playne some 40. or 50. foot. The Country people flock from all sides, many miles off, to heare & see it; for they haue therein, deuils and deuices, to delight as well the eye as the eare: the players conne not their parts without booke, but are prompted by one called the Ordinary, who followeth at their back with the booke in his hand, and telleth them softly what they must pronounce aloud. Which maner once gaue occasion to a pleasant conceyted gentleman, of practising a mery pranke: for he vndertaking (perhaps of set purpose) an Actors roome, was accordingly lessoned (before-hand) by the Ordinary, that he must say after him. His turne came: quoth the Ordinarie, Goe forth man and shew thy selfe. The gentleman steps out vpon the stage, and like a bad Clarke in scripture matters, cleauing more to the letter then the sense, pronounced those words aloud, Oh (sayes the fellowe softly in his eare) you marre all the play. And with this his passion, the Actor makes the audience in like sort acquainted. Hereon the promptor falles to flat rayling & cursing in the bitterest termes he could deuise; which the Gentleman with a set gesture and countenance still soberly related, vntill the Ordinary driuen at last into a madde rage, was faine to giue over all. Which trouffe though it brake off the Enterlude, yet defrauded not the beholders, but dismissed them with a grear deale more



more sport and laughter, then 20. such Quarries could  
haue afforded.

They haue also *Cornish* three mens songs, cunningly *three*  
contrived for the ditty, and pleasantly for the note.

Amongst bodily pastimes, shooting carrieth the pre-  
eminence; to which in mine yonger yeeres I carried  
such affection, as I induced Archery, perswading o-  
thers to the like liking, by this ensuing *Prosopoeia*:

My deare friends, I come to complaine vpon you,  
but to your selues: to blame you, but for your good; to  
expostulate with you, but in the way of reconciliation.  
Alas, what my desert can iustify your abandoning my  
fellowship, & hanging me thus vp, to be smoke-starued  
ouer your chimnies? I am no stranger vnto you, but by  
birth, your Countrywoman: by dwelling your neigh-  
bour: by education, your familiar: neither is my com-  
pany shamefull; for I haunt the light and open fieldes:  
nor my conuersation dangerous: nay, it shields you  
from dangers, and those not the least, but of grea-  
test consequence, the dangers of warre. And as in  
fight I giue you protection, so in peace I supplie  
you pastime; and both in warre and peace, to your  
lymmes I yeelde actiue plyantnesse, and to your bo-  
dies healthfull exercise: yea I prouide you food when  
you are hungrie, and helpe digestion when you are  
full. Whence then proceedeth this vnkinde and vn-  
usuall strangenesse? Am I heauy for burthen? For-  
sooth, a fewe light stickes of wood. Am I combrous  
for carriage? I couch a part of my selfe close vnder  
your girdle, and the other part serueth for a walking-  
staffe in your hand. Am I vnhandsome in your sight?



*The suruety of Cornwall.*

every piece of mee is comely, and the whole keepeth an harmonickall proportion. Lastly, am I costly to bee provided? or hard to bee maintayned? No, cheapnesse is my purueyour, easinesse my preseruer, neither doe I make you blow away your charges with my breath, or taynt your nose with my sent, nor defile your face and fingers with my colour, like that hellborne murderer, whome you accept before me. I appeale then to your valiant Princes, *Edwards*, and *Henries*, to the battayles of *Cresley*, *Poyters*, *Agincourt*, and *Flodden*, to the regions of Scotland, Fraunce, Spaine, Italy, Cyprus, yea and Iury, to be vmpires of this controuersie: all which (I doubt not) will with their euidence playnely prooue, that when mine aduerse party was yet scarcely borne, or lay in her swathing clouts, through mee onely your auncestours defended their Countrey, vanquished their enemies, succoured their friends, enlarged their Dominions, aduanced their religion, and made their names fearefull to the present age, and their fame euerlasting to those that ensue. Wherefore, my deare friends, seeing I haue so substantially euicted the right of my cause, conforme your wils to reason, conforme your reason by practise, and conuert your practise to the good of your selues and your Countrey. If I be praise-worthy, esteeme me it necessary, admit me: if profitable, employ me: so shall you reuoke my death to life, and shew your selues no degenerate issue of such honourable Progenitours. And thus much for Archery, whose tale if it bee disordered, you must beare withall, for shee is a woman, & her minde is passionate.

And to giue you some taste of the *Cornish* mens former

mer sufficiency that way: for long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their pricks 24. score; for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour: and one master *Robert Arundell* (whom I well knew) could shoot 12. score, with his right hand, with his left, and from behinde his head.

Lastly, for neere and well aimed shooting, Buts made them perfect in the one, and rouing in the other: for prickes, the first corrupter of Archery, through too much precisenesse, were then scarcely knowne, and little practised. And in particular, I haue heard by credible report of those, who professed and protested themselves to haue bene eye-witnesses, that one *Robert Bone* of *Antony* shot at a little bird, sitting vpon his coves back, and killed it, the bird (I meane) not the cove; which was either very cunning in the performance, or very foolish in the attempt. The first of these somewhat resembled one *Meneclaus*, mentioned by *Zosimus*, lib. 2. who nocking three arrowes, & shooting them all at once, would strike three severall persons, and might haue deserued a double stipend in the graund Signiors gard, where the one halfe of his Archers are left-handed, that they may not turne their taile to their *Sultan* while they draw. The other may in some sort compare with that *Auo*, reported by *Saxo Gramaticus*, for so good a mark-  
 Lib. 6.  
 man, as with one arrow he claue the string of his aduersaries bowe, the second he fixed betweene his fingers, and with the third strooke his shaft which he was nocking; or with that exploit of the fathers, piercing an apple on his sonnes head, attributed by the same *Saxo*, to one *Toko* a Dane, and by the Switzers histories, to *Guil-  
 lium Tell*, the chiefe occasioner, and part-author of their  
 V  
 libertie.

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libertie.

*Hurling.* Hurling taketh his denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts, in the East parts of *Cornwall*, to goales, and in the West, to the countrey.

*Hurling to goales.* For hurling to goales, there are 15, 20, or 30. players more or lesse, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves into their slightest apparell, and then ioyned hands in ranke one against another. Out of these ranks, they match themselves by payres, one embracing another, & so passe away: euery of which couple, are specially to watch one another during the play.

After this, they pitch two bushes in the ground, some eight or ten foote asunder, and directly against them, ten or twelue score off, other twayne in like distance, which they terme their Goales. One of these is appointed by lots, to the one side, and the other to his aduersary. There is assigned for their gard, a couple of their best stopping Hurlers: the residue draw into the midst betwene both goales, where some indifferent person throweth vp a ball, the which whosoever can catch, and carry through his aduersaries goale, hath wonne the game. But therein consisteth one of *Hurlers* his labours: for hee that is once possessed of the ball, hath his contrary mate waiting at inches, and assaying to lay hold vpon him. The other thrusteth him in the brest, with his closed fist, to keepe him off, which they call Butting, and place in weldoing the same, no small poynt of manhood.

If hee escape the first, another taketh him in hand, and so a third, neyther is hee left, vntill hauing met (as the Frenchman sayes) *Chasseurs son pied*, hee eithers touch the ground with some part of his bodie, in wrestling.

ling, or cry, Hold; which is the word of yeelding. Then must he cast the ball (named Dealing) to some one of his fellowes, who catching the same in his hand, maketh away withall as before, and if his hap or agility bee so good, as to shake off or outrunne his counterwayters, at the goale, hee findeth one or two fresh men, readie to receiue and keepe him off. It is therefore a very disadvantageable match, or extraordinary accident, that leeseeth many goales: howbeit, that side carryeth away best reputation, which giueth most falles in the hurling, keepeth the ball longest, and presseth his contrary-neerest to their owne goale. Sometimes one chosen person on eche party dealeth the ball.

The Hurlers are bound to the obseruation of many lawes, as, that they must hurle man to man, and not two set vpon one man at once: that the Hurler against the ball, must not *but*, nor hand-fast vnder girdle: that hee who hath the ball, must *but* onely in the others brest: that he must deale no Fore-ball, *viz.* he may not throw it to any of his mates, standing neerer the goale, then himselfe. Lastly, in dealing the ball, if any of the other part can catch it flying between, or e're the other haue it fast, he thereby winneth the same to his side, which straightway of defendant becometh assailant, as the other, of assailant falls to be defendant. The least breach of these lawes, the Hurlers take for a iust cause of going together by the cares, but with their fists onely, neither doth any among them seek reuēge for such wrongs or hurts, but at the like play againe. These hurling matches are mostly vsed at weddings, where commonly the guests undertake to encounter all commers.

## *The survey of Cornwall.*

*Hurling  
to the  
countrie.*

The hurling to the Countrey, is more diffuse and confuse, as bound to few of these orders. Some two or more Gentlemen doe commonly make this match, appointing that on such a holy day, they will bring to such an indifferent place, two, three, or more parishes of the East or South quarter, to hurle against so many other, of the West or North. Their goales are either those Gentlemens houses, or some townes or villages, three or foure miles asunder, of which either side maketh choice after the neernesse to their dwellings. When they meet, there is neyther comparing of numbers, nor matching of men; but a siluer ball is cast vp, and that company, which can catch, and cary it by force, or sleight, to their place assigned, gaineth the ball and victory. Whosoever getteth seizure of this ball, findeth himselfe generally pursued by the aduerse party; neither will they leaue, till (without all respects) he be layd flat on Gods deare earth; which fall once receiued, disableth him from any longer detayning the ball: hee therefore throweth the same (with like hazard of intercepting, as in the other hurling) to some one of his fellowes, fardest before him, who maketh away withall in like maner. Such as see where the ball is played, giue notice thereof to their mates, crying, Ware East, Ware West, &c. as the same is carried.

The Hurlers take their next way ouer hilles, dales, hedges, ditches, yea, and thorow bushes, briers, mitres, plashes and riuers whatsoeuer; so as you shall sometimes see 20. or 30. lie tugging together in the water, scrabbling and scratching for the ball. A play (verily) both rude & rough, and yet such, as is not destitute of policies, in some sort resembling the seats of warre: for you shall haue



haue companys layd out before, on the one side, to encounter them that come with the ball, and of the other party to succor them, in manner of a fore-ward. Againe, other troups lye howering on the sides, like wings, to helpe or stop their escape: and where the ball it self goeth, it resembleth the ioyning of the two mayne battels: the slowest footed who come lagge, supply the shoue of a rere-ward: yea, there are horsemen placed also on either party (as it were in ambush) and ready to ride away with the ball, if they can catch it at aduantage. But they may not so steale the palme: for gallop any one of them neuer so fast, yet he shall be surely met at some hedge corner, crosse-lane, bridge, or deepe water, which (by casting the Countrie) they know he must needs touch at: and if his good fortune gard him not the better, hee is like to pay the price of his theft, with his owne and his horses ouerthrowe to the ground. Sometimes, the whole company runneth with the ball, seuen or eight miles out of the direct way, which they should keepe. Sometimes a foote-man getting it by stealth, the better to scape vnespied, will carry the same quite backwards, and so, at last, get to the goal by a windlace: which once knowne to be wonne, all that side flocke thither with great iolity: and if the same bee a Gentlemans house, they giue him the ball for a *Trophee*, and the drinking out of his Beere to boote.

The ball in this play may bee compared to an infernall spirit: for whosoever catcheth it, fareth straightwayes like a madde man, struggling and fighting with those that goe about to holde him: and no sooner is the ball gone from, but hee resigneth this fury to the



### The survey of Cornwall.

next receyuer, and himselfe becommeth peaceable as before. I cannot well resolute, whether I should more commend this game, for the manhood and exercise, or condemne it for the boysterousnes and hannes which it begetteth: for as on the one side it makes their bodies strong, hard, and nimble, and puts a courage into their hearts, to meete an enemy in the face: so on the other part, it is accompanied with many dangers, some of which doe euer fall to the players share. For prooffe whereof, when the hurling is ended, you shall seethem retyring home, as from a pitched battaile, with bloody pates, bones broken, and out of ioynt, and such bruses as serue to shorten their daies; yet al is good play, & neuer Attourney nor Crowner troubled for the matter.

**Wrastling** Wrastling is as full of manlinesse, more delightfull, and lesse dangerous: which pastime, either the *Cornish* men deuined fro *Corineus*, their first pretended founder, or (at least) it ministred some stufte to the farding of that fable. But to let that passe, their cōtinual exercise in this play, hath bred the so skilfull an habit, as they presume, that neither the ancient Greeke *Palestrita*, nor the Turks so much delighted *Pelrianders*, nor their, once countrymen, and stil neighbours, the Bretons, can bereaue them of this Laurell: and matchlesse, certes, should they be, if their cunning were answerable to their practise: for you shall hardly find an assembly of boyes, in *Deuon* or *Cornwall*, where the most vntowardly amongst them, will not as readily giue you a muster of this exercise, as you are prone to require it. For performing this play, the beholders cast themselves in a ring, which they call, Making a place: into the empty middle space whereof, the two champiō wrastlers step forth, stripped into their dublets

dublets and hosen, and vntrustled, that they may so the better command the vse of their lynnettes, and first shaking hands in token of friendship, they fall presently to the effects of anger: for each strineth how to take hold of other, with his best aduantage, and to beare his aduersary party downe: wherein, whosoever ouerthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either his backe, or the one shoulder, and contrary heele do touch the ground, is accounted to giue the fall. If he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foyle*. This hath also his lawes, for taking hold onely aboue girdle, wearing a girdle to take hold by, playing three pulles, for myll of the mastery, the full giuer to be exempted from playing againe with the taker, and bound to answere his successour, &c.

Many sleights and tricks appertaine hitherunto, in which, a skilfull weake man wil soone get the ouerhand off one that is strong and ignorant. Such are the Trip, fore-Trip, Inturne, the Faulx, forward and backward, the Maze, and diuers other like.

Amongst *Cornish* wrestlers, now liuing, my friend *John Gair* may iustly challenge the first place, not by prerogative, but by his seruice in her Maiesties gard, but through having answered all challenges in that pastime without blemish. Neither is his commendation bounded within these limits, but his cleane made body and some strength, extend (with great agility) to whatsoever other exercise, of the arme or legges, besides his ability (vpon often tryall) to take charge at Sea, cyther as Master, or Captaine. All which good parts hee graceth with a good fellowlike, kinde, and respectfull carriage.

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*Games.* Silver prizes for this and other activities, were wont to be carried about by certaine *Circumferanei*, or set vp for Bidales: but time or their abuse hath now worne them out of date and vse.

*Govern-ment.* The last poynt of this first booke, is to plot downe the *Cornish* gouernment, which offreth a double consideration: the one, as an entire state of it selfe; the other, as a part of the Realme; both which shalbe severally handled.

*As an entire state.* *Cornwall*, as an entire state, hath at diuerstimes enioyed sundry titles, of a Kingdome, Principality, Duchy, and Earledome, as may appeare by these few notes, with which I haue stored my selfe out of our Chronicles.

*Anno mundi.* 2850. *Cornish Princess.* If there was a *Brute* King of Brittain, by the same authority it is to bee proued, that there was likewise a *Corinthus* Duke of *Cornwall*, whose daughter *Gwendolene*, *Brutes* eldest sonne *Loocrine* tooke to wife, and by her had issue *Madan*, that succeeded his father in the kingdome.

3105. Next him, I finde *Henninus* Duke, who married *Genorilla*, one of King *Leirs* daughters and heires, and on her begat *Morgan*: but whiles he attempted with his other brother in law, to wrest the kingdome from their wiues father, by force of armes, before the course of nature should cast the same vpon them, *Cardeilla*, the third discherished sister, brought an armie out of Fraunce to the old mans succour, and in a pitched battell bereft *Henninus* of his life.

3476. *Cloctinus* King of *Cornwall*, begat a sonne named *Mulmutius Dunwallo*, who, when this land had beene long distressed with the ciuil warres of petty Kings, reduced the same againe into one peaceable Monarchy.

*Belinus,*

*Belinus*, brother to that great terror of the Romanes, 3574.  
*Brennus*, had for his appaunage (as the French terme it)  
*Loegria, Wales, and Cornwall*.

*Casibellane*, succeeding his brother *Lud* in the king- 3908.  
 dome, gave to his sonne *Tennantius*, the Duchy of  
*Cornwall*.

After this lland became a parcell of *Iulius Cæsars* con- Anno  
 quests, the same rested it self, or was rather vexed a long Dom.  
 time, vnder the government of such rulers, as the Ro- 331.  
 manes sent hither. But the Bretons turning at last, their  
 long patience into a sudden fury, rose in armes, slewe  
*Alestin*, the Emperour *Dioclesians* deputy, and inuested  
 their leader *Aselepiodotus* Duke of *Cornwall*, with the  
 possession of the kingdome.

*Conan Meridock*, nephew to *Ostanius*, whome the 339.  
 Emperour *Constantine* appoynted gouernour of this I-  
 land, was Duke of *Cornwall*.

At the Sinode of *Arles* in Fraunce, there was present 351.  
 one *Corinus*, sonne to *Salomon* Duke of *Cornwall*.

After the abouenamed *Ostanius* his decease, *Maxi-* 383.  
*mianus*, a Romane, who married his daughter, succeeded  
 him also in government: betweene whome, and the  
 foreremembred *Conan*, grew great warres; which con-  
 cluding at last in a peace, *Maxim.* passed with an armie  
 into Fraunce, conquered there *Armorica* (naming it  
 litle Brittain) and gave the same in fee to *Conan*, who  
 being once peaceably settled, wrote over vnto *Dionethus*,  
 or *Dionotus* Duke or King of *Cornwall*, (as *Mathew* of  
*Wells* termeth him) to send him some Maidens, whom  
 he might couple in mariage with his people; whereon *S.*  
*Yrsula* & her companions the 11000. virgins, were ship-  
 ped, & miscaried, as their wel known history reporteth.

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- Nicholas Gille*, a French writer, deliuereth (vpon the credit of our British Historians) that about this time, *Merocus*, a Paynim king of Fraunce, caused his owne sonne to be throwne into the fire and burned, for that he had slayne the king of *Cornwall*, as he returned from a feast.
433. Hce also maketh mention of one *Maigne*, brother to *Aurelius* and *Vter-pendragon*, Duke of *Cornwall*, & gouernor of the Realme, vnder the Emperour *Honorius*.
443. *Caredoc* Duke of *Cornwall*, was employed (sayth *D. Key*) by *Officius*, about founding the Vniuersitie of Cambridge.
500. And vpon *Igern* wife to *Gorlois*, Duke of *Cornwall*, *Vter* begat the worthy *Arthur*, and a daughter called *Amy*.
526. This *Arthur* discomfited in fight, one *Childerick*, a king of the Saxons, and afterwards, vpon certaine covenants, suffred him quietly to depart the Realme. But *Childerick* violating the word of a king, bound with the solemnity of an othe, invaded eke loones the Westerne coasts, harrowing the Country as he passed, vnill *Cador*, Earle of *Cornwall*, became Gods Minister, to take vengeance of his perjury, by reauing off his life.
- That Marke swayed the *Cornish* sepiers, you cannot make question, vnlesse you will, withall, shake the inefragable authoritie of the round tables Romants.
603. *Blederic* Duke of *Cornwall*, associated with other *Welsh* kings, darraigned a battell against *Ethelred*, king of the Northumbers, & by the valiant forgoing of his life, got his partners the victory.
688. *Inor*, sonne to *Alant* king of litle Britaine, first wan from the Saxons, *Cornwall*, *Deuon*, and *Somerset* shires, by



by force of armes, and then, taking to wife *Ethelburg*,  
cousin to *Kentwin*, king of Westsex, enioyed the same by  
composition.

*Roderic*, king of the Bretons in *Wales* and *Cornwall*, 720.  
(vnder whom, *Bleisius* was Prince of this last, and of *De-  
non*) valiantly repulsed *Adelred*, king of Westsex, what  
time he assailed him in *Cornwall*: yet in the end, being  
ouer-matched in number, and tired with continuall on-  
sets, he was driuen to quit the same, and retire himselfe  
into *Wales*.

*Polidor Virgill* maketh mention of one *Reginaldus Co.* 866.  
*mes Britannorum*, in the time of king *Etheldred*.

*Dungarh* king of *Corn.* by mischance, was drowned, 872.

*Alfius* is recorded (about this time) for Duke of *Deuon* 900.  
and *Cornwall*.

*Ogerius* Duke of *Cornwall*, had a daughter named *Al-* 959:  
*fride*, the fame of whose beauty, caused King *Edgar* to  
send Earle *Athelwold*, for obtaining her at her fathers  
hands in marriage. But the Earle with the first sight of  
this faire Lady, was so besotted in her loue, that prefer-  
ring the accomplishment of his lust, before the duty of  
his allegiance, he returnes answer to the King, how the  
common report far exceeded her private worth, which  
came much short of meriting a partnership in so great  
a Princes bed: and (not long after) begged and ob-  
tained the Kings good will, to wed her himselfe. But  
so braue a lustre could not lye long concealed, with-  
out shining forth into *Edgars* knowledge, who find-  
ing the truth of his Ambassadors falshood, tooke  
*Athelwold* at an aduantage, slewe him, and married  
her, being a widdowe, whome hee had wooed a  
mayde.



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Hitherto, these titles of honour carry a kinde of confusednes, and rather betokened a successiue office, then an established dignity. The following ages receiued a more distinct forme, and lefe vs a certeyner notice,

1067. What time *William* the bastard subdued this Realme, one *Condor* possessed the Earledome of *Cornwall*, and did homage for the same: he had issue another *Condor*, whose daughter and heire *Agnes*, was married to *Reignald* Earle of *Bristowe*, base sonne to King *Henry* the first.

This note I borrowed out of an industrious collection, which setteth downe all the noble mens creations, Armes, and principall descents, in euery Kings dayes since the conquest: but master *Canden*, our *Clarentius*, nameth him *Cador*, and saith farther, that *Robert Morten*, brother to *William* Conquerour, by his mother *Harlot*, was the first Earle of Norman blood, and that his sonne *William* succeeded him; who taking part with Duke *Robert*, against *Henry* the first, thereby got captiuitie, and lost his honour, with which that King inuested the forementioned *Reignald*. In this variance, it is great reason, that the ballance panch on his side, who hath both authority to establish his assertion, and a rarely approued knowledge, to warrant his authoritie. Hee dying issuelesse, *Richard* the first gaue this Earledome to his brother *John*.

1257. *John* sonne, *Henry* the third, honoured therewith his brother *Richard* King of the *Romanes*, a Prince no lesse plentifully flowing in wealth, then his brother was often driven to extreme shifts, through needinelle: which made that barbarous age to poetrize,

*Nummus*

Money sayd, that for her sake, *Rome* did *Cornwall* in wife take.

He had issue, *Henry* Earle of *Cornwall*, who deceased issuelesse; and *Edmond*, whose daughter and heire *Isabel* (sayth mine author) was married to *Merie* *Flisbur*, *Lord* *Barclay*; but others affirme, that this *Edmond* dyed without issue.

*Edward* the second, degenerating in his choyce, created his mynion, *Peter* *Gaufsen*, a *Galcoyne*, Earle of this County, whose posterity ended in himselfe, and himself by a violent death.

The last title of this Earldome, expired in *John* of *Eltham*, yonger sonne to that King *Edward*. After which, King *Edward* the third, by act of Parliament in the 11. yeare of his raigne, erected the same to a Duchy, the first in England, and graced it with his sonne, the blacke Prince; for his heroicall vertues did rather bestow, then receive estimation from whatsoever dignitie. Since which it is successively incorporated in the Kings eldest sonne, and hath bene so enjoyed, by *Richard* the second, *Henry* the fifth, *Henry* the sixth, *Edward* his sonne, *Edward* the fifth, *Edward* sonne to *Richard* the third, *Arthure*, and *Henry*, sonnes to *Henry* the seventh, and lastly, *Edward* the sixth, to Dukes in the whole.

These Earles and Dukes have from the beginning, *Royall* bene priviledged with royall iurisdiction or Crowne rights, namely, giving of liberty to some Burgesse to the Parliament, sending of writs, custome, toll, Mytes, Treasure-trove, wards, &c. and to this end appoynted their speciall officers, as Sheriffe, Admirall, Receyver, Haueuer, Customer, Butler, Searcher, Comptroller,

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Gangeor, Excheator, Feodary, Auditor, Clarke of the market, &c. besides the L. Warden, and those others before remembred, whose functions appertayne to the jurisdiction of the Stannary.

To the preservation of which royalties, our Parliaments have euer carried a reuerend regard. For by that Act, 17. *Edw.* 4. which enioyneth forrayne Marchants to bestow such money as they receiue for their wares, in English commodities, or to pay the same vnto Englishmen, the Kings part of all forfeitures within *Cornwall*, is reserved to the Duke. So doth that, 11. *H.* 7. concerning the reformation of waights & measures, provide, that it shall not be hurtful or preiudiciall to the Prince, within the Duchy of *Cornwall*; nor to any waights of the cunnager and so doth that 1. *H.* 8. touching Excheators, exempt that officer in *Cornwall*. It should seeme, that the first Barles bare a heauy hand in commaund ouer their subiects: for both diuers ancient records (as I haue learned) make mention of tributes, imposed (almost) vpon euery thing of profit; and it may farther be gathered, in that, as well townes, as particular persons, were faine to procure Charters and graunts from them, for corporations, faires, markets, taking or freeing frō tolls, mines, fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, and what not! so as (vpon the matter) the plight of a *Cornish* Inhabitant and a French pezant did differ very little.

Which bondage, one not long agoe sought in part to reestablish, vnder pretence of reuiving a very decayed custome since 9. *H.* 2. and aduancing her Maesties profit: & to this end procured Letters patents, that none should sale, dry, or pack any fish in *Deuon* or *Cornwall*, without his licence and warrant. A matter that would, by consequence,

quence, haue made him an absolute disposer of all the  
Western shipping and traffike, and their sea and land  
dependants.

Few words, but folding vp a multitude of incontin-  
nences to her Maestie; & the whole Commonweale.

Wherefore the *Cornish* Iustiers of the peace, became  
humble suiters to the Lords of her Highnes priuy Coun-  
cell, for a necessary and speedy redresse herein; and  
through the neuer fayling forwardnesse, and backing of  
*Sir Walter Raleigh*, obtayned a reuocation. Howbeit,  
this ill weed, rather cut off by the ground, then pluck-  
ed vp by the roote, once, yea twice or thrice grew forth  
again; but yet, maugre the warmers and waterers,  
hath by her Maiesties gracious breath benee ruck par-  
ched vp, and (as is hoped) will neuer shoote out here-  
after, at least it shall still finde an vnited resistance of  
most earnest suit, and pregnant reasons, to beate it  
downe.

The *Earles* had foure houses, builded *Castle* *Earles*  
for their residence, viz. *Trematon*, *Launceston*, *Rylston*, *houses*,  
and *Liskeard*. But since the principality of *Wales*, and  
this Duchy became vnited in one person, the larger  
scope, and greater command of that, hath robbed this  
of his Lords presence; & by consequence, the strength  
of these Castles could not so guard them against the har-  
tery of time, and neglect, but that, from faire buildings,  
they fell into foule reparations, and from foule reparati-  
ons, are now sunke into vnteruine.

King *H.* the 8. affecting his honor of *Nevelin*, & respec-  
ting the comodities, which *Wallingford Castle* might af-  
ford it, took this last by act of Parli. to the Duchy, & in  
lieu therof, annexed certain manors lying in *Cornwall*.

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to the Crowne, through the Marques of Excestre at-  
chinder: which Queene Marie afterwards restored in  
rayle to his sonne, the Earle of Devon, and vpon his issue  
les deors rectured them againe.

It were against dutie to make question, whether in  
this exchange, the kings meaning went with his pre-  
sence: and yet wee finde it an ordinary policy amongst  
Princes, to send their successors, with a kinde of libera-  
ty, *to yowrie legat*, into the remoter quarters of their  
dominions, as if they would shunne occasions of ielou-  
sie springing from an ouer-neere neighbourhood.

How soeuer, the same king, not long after, passed a-  
way this Castle, vnto Christs Colledge in Oxford, who  
ye is as a place of retrayt, where the Vniuersitie is visited  
with any contagious sickness.

It is understood, that question is made amongst  
men of knowledge; what is become of this Duchy.  
Some holding it altogether extinct, for want of the  
kings issue male: some auerring, that it is suspended in  
suspense, as they say *pro tempore*: and some supposing,  
that it continueth in full power, and that her Maestie  
hath already *assumam Durum*, as of Bishopricks, *sed va-*  
*cant*, *non iudicantibus*. Once, every Sheriffe is sum-  
moned to render his account in the Duchy Exchequer, at  
Exchequer, and from thence, referred ouer to the Ex-  
chequer above.

As a part  
of the  
Realme.  
Cornwall considered as a part of the Realme, soneth  
her government into two kinds: spiritual, and tem-  
porall. Touching the spiritual: In auncient times this Shire  
had his particular Bishop, and I find, how in the yeere;  
1203. *Formosus* the Pope sent a sharpe letter to *Admund*  
the



the forme of *Alfrida*, reproouing him, for suffering the  
 West Saxons to be destitute of Bishops seuen yeeres  
 together. Whereon, by the aduice of his Councell, and  
 Arch-bishop *Plegmund*, he ordayned seuen Bishops in  
 one day, amongst whome *Herstane* was consecrated to  
*Cornwall*, and *Eadwulf* to *Crediton*, which last had three  
 townes in *Cornwall*, assigned him, to wit, *Pantium*, *Coel-*  
*ling*, and *Landubittan*, [that thence he might yeerely visit  
 the people, to roote out (as mine authour sayeth) their  
 errors: for before, as much as in them lay, they with-  
 stood the truth, and obeyed not the Apostolike decrees.  
 Whereon I ground two collections: the first, that the  
 light of the Gospell tooke not his originall shining into  
 these parts, from the Romish Bishop: the other, that  
 the *Cornish* (like their cousins the *Welsh*) could not bee  
 soone or easily induced to acknowledge his iurisdiction.  
 The Bishops see was formerly at *S. Petrocks* in *Bodmyn*,  
 but by reason the Danes burned there his Church and  
 palace, the same remooued to *S. Germanes*. After that,  
*Lumigius*, from a Monke of Winchester, elected Abbot  
 of *Tanistoke*, and from that Abbey, advanced to the  
 Bishoprick of *Crediton*, by his grace with *Canutus* King  
 of the Angles, obtayned an annexion of *Cornwall* (lately  
 fallen voyd) and so made one Dioces of that and *Devon*,  
 as it hath euer since continued. This Bishoprick had  
 diuers faire houses and large reuenues in *Cornwall*: but  
 one *Feyz*, Bishop of the dioces in King *H.* the 8. time,  
 coniecturing (as it is conceyued) that the Cathedral  
 Churches should not long ouer-lieue the suppressed  
 Monasteries, made hauock of those livings before-hand,  
 some by long leasing, and some by flat selling, so as he left  
 a poore remainder to his successors.

979.

1031.

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It oweth subiection to the Metropolitane of Cantebury, and hath one onely Archdeaconty, which place is now supplied by master *Thomas Sumaster*, who addeth the Gentility of his birth, with the honestie of his life, and by both sorts of feeding, approueth himselfe a liberall and commendable pastor.

**Peculiars** Certaine Peculiars there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the Cathedrall Church at Exeter, to witte, *S. Probus*, and *S. Petrus*; and some to private persons, as *Marion* and *Temple*.

**Anno mundi 3172.** For religious houses, I read, that in the time of Paganisme, *Cunedag* builded a Temple in Cornwall, to *Aspolo*, but where it stood I know not. Since it made room to Christianity, my (not ouer-curious) enquiey hath learned out these:

Priories, at *S. Germaines*, *Badmyn*, *Tynardreth*; Nunries, at *S. Martine*; Fryeries, at *Launceston*, *Truro*, *Badmyn*; Colledges at *Peryn*, *Crantock*, *Buryan*; Hospitals, at *Helfton*.

Of parishes, the County hath 161: as master *Candido* noteth, and as others haue, about 180.

Doubtles, the *Hierarchy* of our English Church, if it were kept fast to his first institution, might with his far better effects, close vp their mouthes, who would thrust vpon vs their oftē varying discipline. But albeit neither our time can well brooke it, nor the succeeding would long hold it: yet it shal not do much amisse, to look vpon the originall beaurty thereof, if (at least) I be able to trieke the same truly out, & doe not blemish it with my pensill.

At the planting of Christian religion, Monasteries & cathedrall Churches were likewise founded, which ser-

ued

used for seedplots of the Inuillstery, & sent them abroad  
 In yerely progresles, to labor the Lords vineyard. After-  
 wards, about the time of our last conquest, the country  
 was sorted by a more orderly maner into parishes, & eu-  
 ry parish cōmitted to a spirituall father, called their Par-  
 son, who stept into that roome, not by election (as some  
 imagine) but mostly, by the nomination of him that ey-  
 ther built the Church, or endowed the same with some  
 liuelyhood, or was L. of the soyle where it stood. As  
 for Vicarages, those daies knew few, for they grew vp in  
 more corrupt ages, by the religious houses encrochmēts.  
 Besides this Incūbent, euery parish had certaine officers,  
 as Churchwardens, Sidemen, and 8. men, whose duety  
 bound them to see the buildings & ornaments appertai-  
 ning to Gods seruice, decently maintayned, & good or-  
 der there reuerētly obserued. And lest negligence, igno-  
 rance, or partiality, might admit or soist in abuses, & cor-  
 ruption, an Archdeacon was appointed to take account  
 of their doings by an yerely visitatiō, & they there sworn  
 duly to make it. He & they againe had their Ordinary,  
 the Bishop, euery 3. yere to overlook their actions, & to  
 examine, allow, & admit the ministers, as they and the  
 Bishop were scēlably subiect to the Metropolitanes sur-  
 uey euery 7. yere. For warning the Clergy, & impar-  
 ting their superiours directions, the Curats chose yerely  
 their Deanes rurall. The Bishop, in his cathedrall church  
 was associated with certaine Prebēdaries, some resident,  
 who serued as his ghostly cōsēl in points of his charge,  
 & others not bound to ordinary residēce, who were cal-  
 led to cōsultation, vpon things of greater cōsequence: &  
 for matters of principal importāce, the Archbishop had  
 his prouincial Sinod, & the whole clergy their national.

## The survey of Cornwall.

Now then, if every one thus entrused, would remember that he had a soule to save or lose, by the well or ill discharging of so waighty a function, and did accordingly from time to time bestowe his requisite endeavour: what the least fault could escape the espiall of so many eyes, or the righting amongst so many hands? But I have thrust my sickle over-farre into anothers harvest: let my mistaking be corrected, and in regard of my good meaning, pardoned.

Temporal  
govern-  
ment.

The Temporal government of Cornwall, shooteth out also into two branches, Martiall, and Ciuill.

Martiall.

For martiall affaires, master *Camden* noteth out of *Se-hannes Savisburiensis*, that the *Cornish* mens valiancy purchased them such reputation amongst our ancestours, as they (together with those of *Devon* and *Wiltshire*) were wont to be entrused, for the Subsidiary Cohort, or band of supply. An honor equall to the Romanes *Triarii*, and the shoot-anker of the battell. With which concurrerth the ancient, if not authentickall testimony of *Michael Cornubiensis*, who had good reason to knowe the same, being that Countryman, and more to report it: his verses, for which I have also beene beholding to *M. Camden*, are these:

— Rex *Arcturus* nos primos *Cornubieneses*

*Bellum saciurus* vocat, ut puta *Casaris* enses

*Nobis non alijs, reliquis, das primitus ictum*

*Per quem pax lisque, nobis sit utrumq, relictum*

*Quid nos deterret, si firmiter in pede stemus,*

*Fraus ne nos superet, nihil est quod non superemus.*

I will now set downe the principall Commanders & Officers, touching these martiall causes, together with the forces of the shire.

Lord

Lord Lieutenant generall, Sir Walter Raleigh.

Deputie Licutenants	{	(Sir Frauncis Godolphin,	} or any 3. of them.
		Sir Nicholas Parker,	
		Sir Reignald Mobun,	
		Peter Edgecumbe,	
		Bernard Greinuite,	
		Christopher Harris,	
		(Richard Carew,	

Colonell generall, Sir Nicholas Parker.

Marshall, Bernard Greinuite.

Treasurer, Richard Carew.

Master of the Ordinance, VVil. Treffry.

Colonell of the horse, Iohn Arundell of Trevis.

Sergeant maior, Humfrey Parcks.

Quarter Master, WWilliam Carnsew.

Prouost Marshall, Iohn Harris.

Scowt Master, Otwell Hill.

Corporals of the field,	{	Osburne.
		Rysall.
		Rattenbury.
		Sled.

Ammunition Master, Leon. Blackdon.

Trench Master, Cooke.

Y 3

Regiments.

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Regiments, Companies, Number, Arms, Pikes, Muskets, Calivers

Sir Fra. Godol.	12.	1200.	470.	400.	210.	
Sir Will. Benil	6.	670.	225.	315.	130.	
Sir Rei. Mobun	6.	600.	200.	210.	190.	
Ber. Greinnile	10.	1000.	370.	390.	240.	
Ri. Carew	5.	500.	170.	300.	30.	For Carabin Bay.
Antony Rouse	6.	760.	270.	320.	170.	
Ch. Treuanton	5.	500.	180.	190.	130.	
Will. Treffry	4.	400.	140.	130.	130.	For Foy.
Sir Nic. Parker	2.	200.	60.	80.	60.	For Pendennis.
Ha. Visian	1.	100.	40.	40.	20.	For S. Mawgan.
Ar. Harris	1.	100.	40.	40.	20.	For the Mawgan.
Summa,	58.	6030.	2105.	2335.	1530.	

This may serue for a generall estimat of the Cornish forces, which I haue gathered, partly out of our certificate made to the Lords 1599. partly by information from the Sargeant maior, & partly through mine owne knowledge. There are many more unarmed pikes, which I omit, as better fitting a supply vpon necessitie, then to bee exposed (for opposed) to an enemy. The number as it standeth, much exceedeth the shires proportion, if the same be compared with Devon and other Counties: which groweth, for that their neerensse on all quarters to the enemy, and their farsnesse from timely succour by their friends, haue forced the Commanders, to call forth the vitermost number of able hands to fight, and rather by perswasion then authority, procured them to arme themselves beyond lawe and their ability. Which commendable indeuour shall not, I hope, ought nor, I am sure, turne them to the preiudice of

of any unwonted charge here taken. They are all provided of powder, ball, & match in competent sort, & order taken for furnishing of victuals, and mounding a third part of the shot (at least) vpon cause of seruice.

Light horses, the Lords in their directions, enioyng for orders sake, and the Lieutenants excuse it by insufficiency. Hitherto neither hath the town been defended, nor the omission remedied.

In the yeere 1588, when the Spanish floating Battery pretended the conquest of our Island (which like *Munition from the Queens store.* *Infants* at first they compassed; but unlike him could not with their blasting threats overthrow our walles) it pleased her Maie. of her provident and gracious care, to furnish *Cornwall* with ordinance and munition, from her owne store, as followeth;

of cast Iron, well mounted vpon carry-  
 2. Sakers, 2. Sages, with wheeles, 3. shodde with Iron,  
 2. Minions, and furnished with badles, Spunges,  
 2. Pantcons, and Rammers, with all other necessaries.  
 Spare axeltrees, sixe.  
 Spare pair of wheeles shod with Iron, three.  
 Shot of Iron for the sayd pieces, of eche sort, twenty.  
 Canon come powder for the said ordinance, sixe hundred wayght.  
 Fine come powder, three thousand six hundred wayght.  
 Lead, three thousand sixe hundred wayght.  
 Match, three thousand sixe hundred wayght.

All which, since the ordinance is selfe, partly by piece-meale employment, and partly by ouerlong, or cuill keeping, is now growne to nought, or naught.



*Count of  
sea-coast,*

After the sudden surprize of *Penzance*, *anno* 1595, by direction from the Lord, order was take, that upon any alarm, the next Captains should forthwith put them selves with their companies, into their assigned sea coast towns, whom the adjoining land forces were appointed to second and third, as the opportunity of their dwellings afforded best occasion.

*Help for  
Devon,*

They were following, by a new command, 4000 were allotted out, and provided in a readines to march for the ayd of *Devon*, if cause so required, as the Lord Lieutenant of that County had the same order, vpon like necessitie, to send an equal number into *Cornwall*.

Lastly, *anno* 1599, when the Spanish fleet was again expected, the *Cornish* forces voluntarily assembled themselves, and made head, at the entrance, middle, and West part of their south coast.

*Volunta-  
ries.*

As for soldiers sent into other places, *Cornwall* yeeldeth, vpon euery occasion, a proportionable supply to the wants of *Ireland*; neither is acquitted from performing the like seruice for *Fraunce*, if the employment be in *Brittaine* or *Normandy*. Which often venturing notwithstanding, vpon the instance of *Captaine Lower*, and the solicitation of his friends, there passed ouer this last yeere into *Netherland*, at one time, 100. voluntaries and vpwards, there to serue vnder *Sir Francis Vere*. And besides, they often make our men of warre against the Spaniards.

*Forts.*

Forts and Castles there are; some, olde and worne out of date; and some in present vse, with allowance of garrison.

*Olde;*

Amongst the first sort, I reckon these appertaining

to the Duchy, as also *Tinnet*, and diuers round holds on the tops of hills, some single, some double, and treble trenched, which are termed, *Castellan Denis*, or *Danis*, as rayed by the Danes, when they were destyned to become our scourge.

Moreouer, in this ranke wee may muster the earthen Bulwarks, cast vp in diuers places on the South coast, where any commodity of landing seemeth to inuite the enemy; which (I gesse) tooke their originall from the statute 4. H. 8. and are euer sithence duely repayed, as need requireth, by order to the Captaynes of those limits.

Of the later fort, is a fort at *Silley*, called *Carisus. Silley.* reduced to a more defensible plight, by her Maiesties order, and gouerned by the foreremembred *Sir Francis Godolphin*, who with his inuention and purse, bettered his plot and allowance, and therein hath so tempered strength with delight, and both with vse, as it serueth for a sure hold, and a commodious dwelling.

The rest are *S. Michaels mount*, *Pendenis fort*, and *S. Matthes Castle*, of which I shall haue occasion to speake more particularly in my second booke.

Of Beacons, through the neernesse to the sea, and the aduantage of the hilly situations, we neere euery parish is charged with one, which are watched, *secundum usum*, but (so farre as I can see) not greatly *ad propositum*: for the Lords better digested instructions, haue reduced the Countrey, by other meanes, to a like ready, and much lesse confused way of assembling, vpon any cause of seruice.

For carrying of such aduertisements and letters, euery thorow-fare weekly appoynteth a foot-Post, to giue his

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his hourly attendance, whose dispatch is twelveste as speedy as the hories.

*Ciwill go-  
uernment.* The last branch of my diuision, and so of this book, leadeth me to enquire of *Cornwall* ciuill gouernment, as it passeth for a part of the Realme; and that may againe be subdivided into iurisdiction particular, and general.

The particular iurisdiction is exercised by Constables, Stewards of Courts Barons, and Leets, Franchises, Hundreds, & Portreeues, & Maiors; of boroughs & corporations of the Stannaries, we haue spoken already. The generall, by the Clarke of the market, Coroners, Vice-admiral, Sherife, Iustices of the peace, & Iudges of assize.

*Constables* Constables of the hundreds the shire hath none, but this office for giuing of warnings, & collection of rates, is supplied by the depuy Baylifs, who performe it not with that discretion, trust, secrecy, & speed, which were often requisite to the importance of the affaires. I haue knowne the Iudges moued diuers times, for their opinion touching the erecting of some, & found them of seuerall resolutions, which giueth little encouragement to an innoation. Neither can the parish Constables well brooke the same, because it submitteth them to a subalterne commaund, more then of custome; whereas now in their parishes they are absolute, the least whereof hath one, the middle sized 2. the bigger 3. or 4. I would not wish the blaze of their authority blemished, if there were as much care vsed in choyce of the persons, as the credit of their place deserueth. Wise direction without diligent execution, proueth fruitles. Now, as the former is deriued from her Maiesty to the Lords, & from the Lords to the Iustices, so this later lieth in the hands of the Constables, Watches and searches oftentimes carry waighty consequence,

quence, and miscary in the managing; and it was seene in the last *Cornish* rebellion, how the Constables command & example, drew many of the not worst meaning people, into that extremest breach of duty.

Franchises, *Cornwall* hath the Duchy, *Rigton*, *Clifton*, *Franch Minbines*, *Pawton*, *Carnanton*, *Soke Clinsland*, *Medland*, and *Ses Kellyland*, which haue their Baylifs as the Hundreds, to Baylifs, attend the publike seruices,

Hundreds there are but 9. *East*, *West*, *Trig*, *Lesnewith*, *Hundred*, *Stratton*, *Powder*, *Pider*, *Kerier*, & *Penwith*, which containe titthings: by these the shire is deuided into limits, & all his rates proportioned as followeth:

Divisions.

East	{	<i>East H.</i>	N.	{	<i>Trig H.</i>	S.	{	<i>Powder H.</i>	W.	{	<i>Kerier</i>
		<i>West H.</i>			<i>Lesnewith H.</i>			<i>Pider H.</i>			<i>Penwith</i>
		<i>Stratton H.</i>									

In all rates, the East & South limits beare 3. parts in 5. Proportions in Rates, to the North and West. So in the Easterne, dooth East Hundred to that of West: in the Southerne, *Powder* to *Pider*: and in the Westerne, *Kerier* to *Penwith*. In the Northern, *Trig* beareth 5. *Lesnewith* & *Stratton* 4. a piece. There is the like proportion made of the parishes in the Easterne diuision, but with little satisfaction of diuers: neither will it euer fare otherwise, & therefore (this notwithstanding) I wish it followed in the residue.

The conuenientest & vsual places of assembly for the whole County, is *Bodmyn*: for the East and North, *Lann*: assembly, *seffen*: for the South and West, *Truro*: for the East, *Lis*: *herd*: for the North, *Camelford*: for the South, *S. Colombis* for the West, *Helfon*.

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For the Hundreds of East, Killington of West, Law-  
reath of Trig, Bodmyn of Lescunith, Camelford of Strat-  
ton, that townes of Powder, Grampond, of Pider, 3. Co-  
lumbis of Kerier, Helfton of Penwith, Penfants, wistlow  
East H. hath parishes 39. corporations 2.  
West H. parishes 19. corporations 2.

Trig  
Lescunith  
Stratton  
Powder  
Pider  
Kerier  
Penwith

Corpora-  
tions,

Corporations are priviledged with the administra-  
tion of iustice, within their liberties, more or lesse, accord-  
ing to the purport of their Charter.

Such are Saltash, Lanneston, Liskerd, Eastloo, Westloo,  
Bodmyn, Camelford, Lostwithiel, Padstowe, Grampond, Truro,  
Helfton, Perin.

The Maiors and Recorders, in some of these, are Ius-  
tices of the peace, for their owne limits, and welneere  
all of them haue large exemptions and iurisdiccions. A  
garment (in diuers mens opinions) over-rich and wide,  
for many of their wearish and ill-disposed bodies. They  
alleadge for themselves, that speedy iustice is adminis-  
tered in their townes, and that it saucth great expences,  
incident to asize trials, which poore Artificers cannot  
undergoe. But the other answer, that these trials are  
often poasted on, with more haste then good speed,  
while an ignorant fellow, of a sower, becomes a magis-  
trate, & takes vpon him peremptory iudgement, in debts  
and controuerfies great and doubtfull. Again, the neer-

nesse

nesse of commencing their suits, draweth on more expences, then the shortnes of tryals cutteth off, whereas longer respit would make way to deliberation, and deliberation open the doore to reason, which by the fumes arising from cholers boyling heat, is much obscured. Thus dooth the opportunity inure them to vexation, vexation begetteth charges, and charge hatcheth poverty: which poverty, accompanied with idlenes (for they cannot follow law, and worke) seeketh not to releene it selfe by industry, but by subtilty, wherethrough they become altogether depraved in body, goods, and minde. Adde hercunto, that the Maior exercising his office but during one yecre, for the first halfe thereof is commonly to learne what he ought to doe, & in the other halfe, feeling his authoritie to wane, maketh friends of that Mammon, & serveth others turnes, to be required with the like, borrowng from iustice, what hee may lend to his purse, or complices: for as it hath bene well sayd, *He cannot long be good, that knowes not why he is good.* They conclude, how from these imperfect associations, there spring pride amongst themselves, disdayne at their neighbours, and Monopolies against the Commonwealth.

This inuective is somewhat deeply steeped in gall, & must therefore bee interpreted, not of all, but the worst. Surely, for mine owne part, I am of opinion, that how comodious soever this iurisdiction may proue amongst themselves, it falleth out sundry times very distastefull and iniurious towards strangers; and strangers they reckon all that are not Burgeses. Now, let such a one bee arrested within their corporations, no sureties but townsmen can finde acceptance, be his behaviour never so honest,



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nest, his cause neuer so iust, his calling neuer so regardfull, & his ability neuer so sufficient; yet if he haue none acquaintance in the towne, if the action brought, carry a shew of waight, if the bringer be a man of sway, in, or neere the towne, if any other townsmen of the higher sort beare him an old grudge, he must be contented to fret the colde yrons with his legges, and his heart with griefe: for what one, amongst them, will procure an euerlasting enemy at his doore, by becomming surety for a party, in whō he possesseth none, or little interest? The ancients vsed to grace their Cities with seuerall titles, as *Numantia bellicosa*, *Theba superba*, *Corinthus ornata*, *Athena docta*, *Hierusalem sancta*, *Carthago emula*, &c. and the present Italians doe the like touching theirs, as *Roma sancta*, *Venetia ricca*, *Florenza bella*, *Napoli gentile*, *Ferrara simile*, *Bologna grassa*, *Rauenna antiqua*, &c. In an imitation whereof, some of the idle disposed *Cornish* men nicke their townes with by-words, as, The good fellowship of *Padstowe*, Pride of *Truro*, Gallants of *Foy*, &c.

*Clarke of  
the mar-  
ket.*

The Clarke of the markets office, hath beene heretofore so abused by his deputies, to their priuate gaine, that the same is tainted with a kinde of discredit, which notwithstanding, being rightly & duly executed, would work a reformation of many disorders, and a great good to the Common-wealth.

*Coroners.*

Fourē Coroners, chosen by the voyces of the freeholders, do serue the shire, who for the present are, *Bligh*, *Tub*, *Trenant*, and *Bastard*.

*Vice-ad-  
mirall.*

The Vice-admiralty is exercised by *M. Charles Trenanion*, a Gentleman, through his vertue, as free from greedinesse, as through his faire liuelyhood, farre from needinesse: and by daily experience giuing prooofe, that

a minde valewing his reputation at the due price, will easily repute all dishonest gaine much inferiour thereunto, & that in conuerſing with the worſt ſort of people (which his office oftentimes enforceth) he can no more be diſgraced, then the Sunne beames by ſhining vpon a dunghill will be blemiſhed.

I haue here ſet downe the names of thoſe Commiſſioners for the peace, who at this preſent make their ordinary reſidence in *corn.* as they ſhould placed in the Comiſſion, where the priority is moſtly deferred to antiquity.

Q. Fra. Godolphin M. 1.	Carolus Treuanion	16. <i>Sessions.</i>
Q. Nic. Parker M. 2.	Thomas S. Aubin	17.
Q. Iona. Trelawney M. 3.	Q. Rob. Moyle	18.
Q. Reg. Mohun M. 4.	Q. Ed. Hancock.	19.
Q. P. Petrus Edgecōb 5.	Tristramus Arſcor.	20.
Q. Ric. Carew de Anth. 6.	Thomas Lower	21.
Q. Bern. Greinville 7.	W. Treffry de Fowey	22.
Q. Antonius Rowle 8.	Iohannes Henſer	23.
Petrus Courtney 9.	Q. Willi. Wray.	24.
Q. Tho. Chiuerton 10.	Georgius Kekiwiche	25.
Q. Chriſt. Harris 11.	Q. Arth. Harris	26.
Io. Arund. de Trerife 12.	Io. Harris de Lanſre.	27.
Th. Arun. de Taluerne 13.	Q. Degor. Chamons	28.
Q. Nic. Prideaux 14.	Iohannes Trefuſis	29.
Q. Hannibal Viuian 15.	Oewel Hill.	30.

Their ordinary uſe was, to begin the quarter ſeſſions for the Eaſt halfe of the Shire, on the Tueſdayes and Wvedneſdayes, at *Bodmyn*, and to adiourne the

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the same for the West halfe, to be ended at *Truro* the Friday and Saterday following, leauing one dayes space for riding betweene. But about twenty yeres sithence, the Easterne Iustices making the greatest number, and in this separation hauing farthest to ride, when they were disposed to attend both places, either in regard of their ease, or vpon scruple of conscience, or for both together, called into question, whether this custome were as warrantable by right, as it was pleadable by prescription; and whether it as much aduanced the administration of iustice, as it eased the trauell of the people. And thereupon they began to appoynt the intire Sessions at eicher place one after another. This was sometimes performed, and sometimes broken, by the Western Iustices, so as seuerall and contrary precepts of summons were directed to the Sheriffe, with the great vncertainty, ill example, and trouble of the Countrey. It hapned, that one newly associated, and not yet seasoned with either humour, made this motion for a reconcilment, *viz.* that the Sessions should enterchangeably one quarter begin at *Bodmyn*, and end at *Truro*: and the next begin at *Truro*, and end at *Bodmyn*; and that no recognisance should be discharged, or cause decided out of his owne diuision. This proposition, as it gaue the Western Iustices the greatest part of their will, so it salued a sore which chiefly grieved the Easterne: for before, what was done in the beginning at one place, was, or might be vndoone in the ending at the other; wherefore all parties willingly condiscended hereunto, and it hath euer sithence bene accordingly obserued. Another variance hath sometimes fallen out betweene *Cornwall* and *Deuon*, about the time of keeping their

their Sessions, For whereas the Statute 1. H. 7. enacteth, that the Iustices shall hold the same in the first weeke after *S. Michael*, the *Epiphanie*, the clause of *Easter*, and the translation of *S. Thomas* (which, worthily blotted out of the Calender, *Teste Newbrigensi*, is euer the sequenth of Iuly) and their oath bindeth them to a strickt obseruation hereof: the question hath growne, when those festiuall dayes fall vpon a Munday, whether the Sessions shall be proclaimed for that weeke, or the next, and the generall practise hath gone with the former. But the *Cornish* Iustices, waying, that prescription is no Superseas for swearing, vpon debating of the matter, haue resolved, and lately accustomed, in such cases, to put it ouer vnto the weeke ensuing: and these are their reasons: If the Sessions must bee kept in the first weeke after, it cannot admit an interpretation of the same week it selfe. Againe, the clause of *Easter*, meucioned in the one, should seeme to make a construction of like meaning in the rest. Besides, those, who suite themselues to the other fashion, doe yet swarue therefrom, if those feastes fall vpon any later day in the weeke then Munday, for then they deferre it till the next: and yet, seeing no day certaine is directed for beginning the Sessions; if they will constantly binde themselues to the former sense, when those dayes fall on the Friday, they ought to call it for the morrow following. The Iudges of the circuits Oracle, to which the Commission of the peace referreth the Iustices *Quares*, hath resolved, that neyther of these wayes tendeth to any breach of the lawe. Once sure it is, that the Ternae-suiters may best speed their businesse, by supporting the former: for the end of these Sessions deliuereth them space inough

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to ouertake the beginning of the Termes;

For the rest, equity beareth more sway, then grauity, at the *Cornish* bench, and in confusion they mayntayne equality: for though they speake more then one at once, yet no one mans speech, or countenance, can carry a matter against the truth. Neither doe assertions, but proofes in hearings; nor vouchings, but shewing of law cases, in deciding, order the controuersies: and as diuersitie in opinions breedeth no enmity, so ouer-ruling by most voyces, is taken for no disgrace.

*Iudges.*

One only Iudge was wont, in three dayes at farthest, to dispatch the Assizes, & gayle deliuery, at *Launceston*, the vsuall (though not indifferentest) place, where they are holden. But malice and iniquity haue so encreased, through two contrary effects, wealth and pouerty, that now necessity exacteth the presence of both, and (not seldome) an extent of time.

I haue heard the Iudges note, that besides their ordinary paines, they are troubled with more extraordinary supplications in *Cornwall*, then in any other shire: where-to they yet giue no great encouragement, while the causes are on the backside, poasted ouer to Gentlemens hearing, and account seldome taken or made, what hath bene done therein.

Verily, we must acknowledge, that euer since our remembrance, God hath blessed this Western circuit with speciall choyce of vpright and honest Iudges; amongst whom, this of our last is not the least: for they doe so temper a quick conceit with a stayed iudgement, a strict severity in punishing, with a milde mercy in remitting, and an awfull grauitie at the Bench, with a familiar kindnesse in conuersation, as they make proofe,  
that

that contrarie vertues may, by the diuers wayes of loue and reuerence, meet in one onely poynt of honour.

The common Gayle of the shire for offendours, is *Gayh*, kept at *Launceston*: for that statute, 33. H. 8. which amongst other shires, gaue the *Cornish* Iustices leaue to alter the same, by a Prouiso, tooke it away againe, in that this keepership is annexed to the Constableschip of the Castle, and that graunted out in lease.

I wil conclude with the highest iurisdiction, namely, the Parliament, to which *Cornwall*, through the grace of his Earles, sendeth an equall, if not larger number of Burgeesses, to any other shire. The boroughs so priuiledged, more of fauour (as the case now standeth with many of them) then merit, are these following: *Launceston*, *Downenot*, *Liskerd*, *Lostwithiel*, *Truro*, *Bodmyn*, *Helfton*, *Saltsash*, *Camelford*, *Eastloo*, *Westloo*, *Prury*, *Tregony*, *Kellington*, *Bossimy*, *S. Iues*, *S. Germanes*, *Meddithole*, and *S. Mawes*: and because *Quindres*. are ordinarily graunted at Parliaments, together with the Subsidies, I will heere set downe the ordinary rate of them.



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Md. de 15. Cornub. in Paroch. subsequente.

vt pater. p.

*Hund. de Penwith.*

Paroc. S. Iusti.	2 <sup>h</sup> . 11 <sup>h</sup> . 8 <sup>d</sup> .	S. Hillary.	2. 18. 8
S. Gorian.	8. 5. 2	Caniborn.	4. 2. 0
S. Gorgian.	1. 15. 6	Laundur.	6. 16. 5
S. Crowen.	2. 2. 2	Vthno.	0. 12. 6
S. Michaels.	2. 11. 3	Germogh.	0. 10. 8
S. Illogan.	4. 7. 10	S. Synan.	3. 6. 0
S. Erly.	3. 11. 8	S. Maddern.	4. 12. 0
S. Luduan.	2. 16. 6	S. Twynmock.	2. 5. 0
Morueith.	0. 17. 6	S. Felis.	2. 1. 2
S. Siluan.	2. 12. 5	Kedruth.	1. 12. 5
S. Sancred.	1. 14. 0	S. Winner.	3. 6. 0
S. Ey.	3. 6. 8	S. Pawl.	6. 17. 0
S. Sennar.	2. 11. 1	Woluele.	3. 5. 0
Sum, 81. 8. 6.			

*Hund. de Kerier.*

Wennape	2. 8. 0	S. Melor.	2. 4. 0
S. Marryn.	0. 18. 8	S. Briack.	2. 3. 0
S. Gluuiack	2. 2. 10	S. Crade.	1. 4. 6
Constantyn.	3. 6. 4	Wyneanton.	0. 14. 18
S. Mawnan.			

S. Mawnan.	1.8.0	S. Melan.	2.18.0
S. Stidian.	2.19.4	S. Keyran.	6.8.0
Arworhel.	1.4.9	S. Wynwolny.	0.10.4
S. Landy	1.10.4	S. Rumon parua.	0.7.8
S. Mawgan.	1.16.0	Crewenne.	1.0.10
S. Rumon. ma.	1.2.0	S. Sithne.	2.0.0
S. Antony.	0.8.0	S. Ewynne.	0.15.4
Corentun.	0.15.0	Burg. de Helston.	4.6.8
Minster.	1.4.6	Germock.	0.10.8
S. Budock. ma.	2.9.0	S. Wendron.	3.12.0
Burgus de Perm.	2.0.0		
Sum, 52. 18. 5.			

Hund. de Powder.

Tywardreth.	2.15.11	Elerky	3.6.0
Argallas.	1.14.4	S. Keby	1.2.1
Burg. de Fowy.	2.8.4	Landreth.	0.17.8
Roche.	2.8.7	Eglosmerther.	1.18.0
Kenwen.	2.19.0	Lantoreck.	1.10.0
Eglosfros.	1.16.0	Grogith.	0.14.4
Moresk.	2.0.0	Fowy extra.	1.4.8
Manerium de		S. Sampson.	1.15.0
pen-Kneth &	0.10.4	S. Stephens.	3.6.4
Restormel.		Gerend.	2.10.0
S. Awstle.	6.14.11	Peock.	1.10.0
Mcwan.	1.12.0	Burg. de Loftwh.	8.15.4
		Aa 3	Caryhayes.

*The survey of Cornwall.*

Caryhayes.	0.11.6	Laurocen.	0.17.0
S. Denis.	1.16.6	Ladock.	2.14.0
Penkuecl.	0.11.8	Lanhorn.	1.14.8
S. Anthonic.	0.12.2	S. Ewe.	1.8.3
Burg. de Mau.	0.5.6	Manerium de	} 1.19.0
S. Goran.	1.16.0	Towingto in	
Burg. de Grand.	0.14.6	P. S. Austle.	
Burg. de Truru.	12.1.10	S. Crede.	2.1.0
S. Erners.	1.14.0	S. Iust.	1.16.0
Landege.	2.7.0	Burg. de Tregony	1.15.3
Lasullian.	1.10.6	S. Probus.	5.6.0
S. Aleyn.	3.4.6	Calendry.	1.0.8

*Hund. de Pider.*

Lanhidrook.	0.17.8	S. Erners.	2.2.6
S. Peran.	2.6.8	S. Euoder.	3.0.0
S. Caranto.	2.13.0	S. Petrock mi.	0.6.4
S. Vuol.	1.10.0	Laneuer.	1.10.0
S. Agnes.	1.6.10	S. Ede.	1.12.0
S. Petrock ma.	2.4.10	S. Bruck.	2.7.0
S. Columb man.	5.13.0	Newlyn.	3.17.4
S. Columb mi.	4.11.0	Maruy	2.1.0
Burg. de Meddi.	0.8.0	Witthiel.	1.6.8
Oldstowe.	1.9.0	S. Colan.	1.4.6
Lanherne.	3.0.0	Cuthbert.	2.0.0
S. Wenne.	1.18.0		

23.11.12.0

E. S. A.

*Hund.*

*Hund. de Trigg.*

Teth.	2.9.6	Egloshail.	2.3.8
Minuer.	1.15.0	Blinton.	1.17.4
P. Bodmyn ext.	1.16.0	Temple.	0.5.0
Brue rode.	1.19.5	S. Laud.	1.6.0
Bur. de Bodmyn.	20.0.0	Ma. de Pennayn.	0.4.10
Maben.	1.10.9	S. Tweir.	1.16.8
S. Eudelian.	1.8.0	Hellond.	0.19.0

*Hund. de Lesnewith.*

Cleder.	1.16.8	Bur. de Castle?	0.7.0
S. Warburg.	1.18.4	Boterel.	0.19.9
S. Iuliet.	0.14.8	Oterham	1.10.0
Bur. de Tintagle.	0.13.2	Lanteglos.	1.14.2
Podistok.	4.5.2	S. Genis.	1.8.0
Mihelstowe	0.19.0	Lesnewith.	1.4.16
Bu. de Camelforth.	0.9.0	Maner. de Tintagle.	1.6.8
Alternon.	1.18.6	Minster.	1.0.0
Dauid.	2.6.8	Trenglos	
Treualga.	1.0.0	Athawyn.	

# *The survey of Cornwall.*

## *Hund. de Stratton.*

Kilhamlond.	3.4.4	Bridgerule.	0.12.6
Jacobstow.	1.16.4	Moristow.	3.6.0
Poghwil.	0.19.0	Boyton.	1.9.0
Launcels.	1.8.0	Stratton	2.19.6
Ouerwynchurch.	2.0.0	Wyke.	1.15.0
Whirton.	1.13.0	Bur. de Kilkhamp.	1.0.2

## *Hund. de Westwilsber.*

Nior.	2.7.0	Lanteglos.	5.0.0
Cardinham.	1.18.0	Burg. de Liskerd.	6.14.0
Morual.	1.17.0	Reprina.	0.8.0
S. Clere.	2.1.7.	Wynnock.	2.0.0
Tallan.	1.12.0	Burg. de Loo.	1.10.0
Lanfalwys.	1.9.0	Lanraythew.	1.8.6
Vepe.	1.9.2	Villade.	1.13.0
Maner. de Liskerd.	1.13.0	S. Maryn de Loo.	1.10.0
Dulo.	1.18.6	Brotheck.	0.18.0
Warlegan.	1.2.0	Kayn.	0.8.4
Plemin.	2.7.0	Pynnock.	0.19.0
Liskerd.	1.12.0		

*bank*

*4 2 A*

*Hund.*

## Hund. de Eastwilsbere.

Antony.	1.11.0	Manerium de	
Lawlutton.	1.3.0	Tremeton.	2.15.4
Southil.	0.18.0	Linkinhorne	2.0.0
Piderwyn.	2.3.0	Seuiock.	1.4.0
Landilp.	0.17.6	Calstock.	3.6.0
Stoke.	2.9.0	S. Melan.	1.6.0
Minhiner.	4.6.0	Rame.	1.11.0
Egloskery.	2.5.0	S. Iuc.	1.19.0
S. Germyns.	6.10.0	S. Dominick.	1.4.0
Bur. de Downuet.	2.16.8	Lawanneck.	1.10.0
Lafanr.	1.18.0	Laurake.	1.19.0
S. Iohns.	1.6.10	Burg. de Ash.	2.0.8
S. Stephens of		Pillaton.	0.15.4
Lanceston.	4.16.0	Boskenna.	0.9.0
Quedock.	1.7.0	Meer.	0.15.0
Northil.	1.12.0		

Sum, tot. 15. &amp; 10. in Cornub. 479. 0. 3.

Bb

Md.



*The survey of Cornwall.*

*Md. postea sequuntur deductiones & allocat. de eisdem sum. appunctuat. per Edmund. Episc. Exon. & Thom. Bodulgat tunc vn. milit. præd. Com. in Anno 24. H. 8. vt pt. p. particulariter.*

*Trigge.*

Parochia de?	1.0.0	Aldchan.	0.15.0
Menefride S		Maben.	0.15.0
Helland.	0.15.0.	Egloshail.	1.10.0
Burg. de Bodmyn.	6.0.0	Temple.	0.3.0
S. Tudy.	0.9.0	S. Bruer.	0.15.0
Tethe.	1.10.0		

*Sum. 13. 12. 0.*

*Hund. de Lefnowith.*

Cleder.	0.12.0	Oterham	0.15.0
Burg. de Botriscaft.	0.6.0	Aduen.	0.6.0
Pondistoke.	2.0.0	Warburg.	0.10.0
Mynster.	0.12.0	Lefnowith.	0.12.0
Bu. de Camelforth.	0.6.0	Treueglos.	0.18.0
S. Gennys.	0.15.0	Alternon	0.10.0
S. Dauid.	0.10.0		

*Sum. 8. 12. 0.*

*Hund.*

*Hund. de Stratton.*

Morestowe.	1.10.0	Burgus de	0.9.0
Poughwel.	0.12.0	Kilkampron	
Lancels.	0.10.0	Merwinchurch.	0.15.0
Boyton.	0.10.0	Whitchon.	0.15.0
Kilkampron	1.0.0	Iacobstow.	0.10.0
Stratton.	1.1.0		

*Sum.* 7.12.0.

*Hund. de East.*

Calstok.	1.10.0	Rame.	0.15.0
Lawanneck.	1.1.0	Quethiock.	0.12.0
S. Iohns.	0.15.0	S. Domineck.	0.10.0
S. Iues.	1.0.0	Pederwyn.	0.8.0
Minhinet.	3.0.0	S. Germyns.	4.10.0
Manerium de	1.5.0	Antony	0.15.0
Tremeton.		Lawhitton.	0.15.0
Burgus de	1.0.0	S. Stephens.	2.0.0
Downeued		Laurake.	0.10.0
S. Melan.	1.0.0	Egloskery.	0.15.0

*Sum.* 22.1.0.

Bb 2

*Hund.*

# The survey of Cornwall.

## Hund. de Liskerd.

Burgus de		Lanrethow.	0.10.0
Liskerd.	1.0.0	S. Vepe.	0.10.0
S. Cleer.	0.10.0	Manerium?	0.12.0
Morual.	0.10.0	de Liskerd	0.10.0
Talland.	0.10.0	S. Pynnock.	0.10.0
Parish of Liskerd.	0.18.0	Nyor.	0.10.0
Lantreglos.	1.10.0		

Sum. 7.10.0.

## Hund. de Penwith.

Luduan.	0.9.0	S. Senerede.	0.15.0
Camborn.	1.0.0	S. Felix.	0.6.0
S. Senan.	0.13.0	S. Selenan	0.10.0
S. Gothian	0.10.0	S. Michaels	0.10.0
S. Iust.	0.10.0	S. Pawl.	1.0.0
S. Veryn.	2.0.0	S. Thebur.	1.0.0
S. Wynner.	0.10.0	S. Grey.	0.9.0

Sum. 10.2.0.

Hund.

*Hund. de Kerter*

S. Wenep.	0.10.0	S. Constantyn.	0.9.0
Mawnan.	0.6.0	Crade.	0.10.0
Burg. de Helston.	1.10.0	Wynampton.	0.6.0
Melan.	0.10.0	Stedian.	0.9.0
Arwothel.	0.10.0	Ewyn.	0.10.0
Minster.	0.6.0		

*Sum.* 5.16.0.

*Hund. de Powder.*

Argallas.	0.10.0	Lamorek.	0.10.0
Keby.	0.9.0	S. Sampsons.	0.10.0
Burgus de 2	10.0.0	S. Gereus.	0.10.0
Truru. }		Burgus de }	8.0.0
Roche.	0.18.0	Loftwithiel.	
Moresk.	0.10.0	Lamhorn.	0.6.0
S. Goran.	0.9.0	Tywardreeh.	0.10.0
S. Allen.	0.5.0	S. Stephens.	0.10.0
Illerky.	0.10.0	Eglotros.	0.10.0

*Sum.* 19.17.0.

# The survey of Cornwall

## Hand de Pider.

Lanhidrok.	0.11.0	S. Petrock minor.	0.6.0
S. Pyran.	0.15.0	S. Petrock maior.	0.10.0
S. Newlyn.	1.10.0	S. Breock.	0.15.0
S. Colan.	0.10.0	Withiel.	0.5.0
Lamhern.	0.10.0	Carnenton.	0.10.0
S. Edy.	0.12.0	Vwel.	0.10.0
S. Enoder.	0.15.0		

Sum, tot. deductions, 15. & 10. 113.1.6.



0.10.0  
0.10.0  
0.10.0  
0.0.8  
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0.10.0

Armagh  
K. y.  
Burgess  
T. y.  
Roches  
V. y.  
S. y.  
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# THE SURVEY OF CORNWALL.

## The second Booke.



N this second booke I will first report, what I haue learned of *Cornwall*, and *Cornishmen* in general, and from thence descend to the particular places and persons, as their note-worthie site, or any memorable action, or accident, of

the former or later ages, shall offer occasion.

The highest which my search can reach vnto, I borrow out of *Strabo*, who writeth, that the Westerne Bre-<sup>Cornish-</sup>tons gaue ayde vnto the *Armorici* of Fraunce, against <sup>men in</sup> *Caesar*, which hee pretended for one of the causes, why he inuaded this Iland.

Next I find, that about sixtie yeeres from the landing of *Hengist*, one *Nazaleod*, a mightie King amongst the Bretons, ioynded battell with *Certicus*, Soueraigne of the West-Saxons, and after long fight, with his owne death accompanied the overthrow of his armie. Yet, the Bre-<sup>Anno</sup>tons, thus abandoned by fortune, would not so forsake <sup>Do. 509.</sup> themselves, but with renued courage, and forces, coped once againe with *Certicus*, and his sonne *Kenrick*, at

Bb 4 Certicesford,



*The survey of Cornwall.*

*Corticesford*, though equally destitute of successe as before.

590. *Gurmund*, an arch-Pirate of the *Norwegians*, was called by the Saxons, out of his late conquered Ireland, to their aide, against *Careticus* king of the Bretons; whom he ouercame in battel, and inforced his subiects to seeke safegard by flight, some in *Wales*, some in *Cornwall*, and some in little *Breteigne*: since which time, they could neuer recouer againe their auncient possession of the whole Iland.

688. Howbeit, not long after, *Iuor*, sonne to *Alane*, king of the said little *Breteigne*, landed in the West parts, wanne from the Saxons, *Cornwall*, *Denon*, & *Somerset* shires, by force of armes, and then established his conquest, by a peaceable composition with his aduerse partie.

720. *Adelred*, king of West-sex, inuaded *Denon* and *Cornwall*, whom *Roderick*, king of the Bretons, and *Bledericke* Prince of those prouinces, encountred and discomfited; which notwithstanding, prolesse of time reaued from him, and added such strength to his enemies, that he was driuen to abandon *Cornwall*, and retire into *Wales*.

809. So, the *Cornishmen* quitting their libertie with their prince, stouped to the comaund of *Egbert* King of West-sex, and with their territorie (saith *William Malmsburie*) enlarged his confines.

937. *Athelstane* handled them yet more extremely; for hee draue them out of *Excester*, where, till then, they bare equall sway with the Saxons, & left onely the narrow angle on the West of *Tamer* riuer, for their Inhabitanee, which hath euer since beene their fatall bound.

*Tribute.* On their *Reguli* (as *Vincentius* deliuereth) he imposed an yerely tribute, of 20. li. in gold, 300. li. in siluer, 25. oxen, and hunting hounds and hawkes, at discretion.

To

To these afflictions by home neighbours of bondage, tribute, and banishing, was ioyned a fourth, of spoyling by forrayne enemies: for *Roger Hoveden* collecth vs, that the Danes landed in sundry places of *Cornwall*, tortayed the Countrey, buined the Townes, and killed the people.

To whom succeeded in the like occupation, *Godwin*, 1068. and *Edmond magnus*, King *Harold*s two sonnes, discomfitting the forces opposed against them, harrowing *Deuon* and *Cornwall*, and then retiring with their prey into *Ireland*.

After the conquest, when *K. H.* the first invaded 1113. *Griffin ap Conan* Prince of Wales, he distributed his armie into three portions, one of which (wherein consisted the forces of the fourth part of *England* and *Cornwall*) hee committed to the leading of *Gilbert* Earle of *Strigill*.

In *Henry* the thirds time, by the testimony of 1137. *Aben Paris*, *William* Earle of *Sarum*, after long tossing at sea, with much adoe, about Christmas arriued in *Cornwall*; and so afterwards, did Earle *Richard*, the Kings brother, at two seuerall times: the later of which, being destitute of horses and treasure, he prayed therein ayde of his loyals.

When *Edward* the third quered his right to the 1339. Crowne of Fraunce, by the euidence of armes, the French for a counterplea, made an vnlawfull entry into *Deuon* and *Cornwall*; but *Hugh Courtney* Earle of *Deuon*, remooued it with posse comitatus, and recommitted them to the woodde prison that brought them thither. Yet would not the Scots take so much warning by their successe, as example by their precedent, if at least, *Frois*

## The survey of Cornwall.

700 *For ignorance of our English names, hee did not his mil-  
taking in the place.*

By his relation also, *Cornwall* neere neighbourhead  
gaue opportunity of acceſſe, both to the Earle *Montford*,  
when he appealed to that Kings ayd, for recovering his  
right in Brittain (albeit I cannot bring home *Cepher* the  
designed port of his landing) and after his captiuitie to  
the messengers of his heroicall Countesse, employed in  
the like errand.

And from *Cornwall*, the Earle of *Sarum*, *Wil. de Ales-  
wile* and *Philip de Courtney*, set to sea, with 40. ships, be-  
sides Barks, and 2000. men at armes, besides Archers, in  
support of that quarrell,

Lastly, his authoritie enformeth me, that those soul-  
diers of *Cornwall*, who vnder their Captaines *John Apport*  
and *John Cornwall*, had defended the Fort of Bercherell  
in Brittain, against the power of Fraunce, about a yeres  
space, in the end, for want of due succours, vpon an ho-  
nourable composition surrendered the same.

1471. *Queene Margaret*, wife to *H. 6.* vpon her arrival out of  
Fraunce, after the losse of *Barnet field*, receiued great ayd,  
thought to smal purpose, fro the *Deuon* and *Cornish* men,  
vnder the conduct of *Thomas*, Earle of that shire.

1485. And so much were those Western people addicted  
to that name, as they readily followed *Sir Edm. Courtney*,  
& his brother *Peter*, Bishop of *Exceſter*, what time they  
assisted the Duke of Buckingham, in his reuolt against  
*Richard the third*.

1497. Neither did his suppressour and successour, *H. the 7.*  
Rebellion finde them more loyal: for the *Cornish* men repining at  
a Subsidy lately graunted him by Act of Parliament,  
were induced to rebellion by *Thomas Flamock*, a Gen-  
tleman,

demanded *Michael Joseph*, a Blacksmith, with whom they marched to *Taunton*, there murdering the *Protestor of Perin*, a Commissioner for the sayd Subsidy, and from thence to *Welles*, where *James Touchet*, Lord *Sadly*, descended to their party, with which increase they passed by *Salisbury* to *Winchester*, and so into *Kent*. But by this time, Lords & Commons were gathered in strength sufficient, to make head against them, and soone after, black Heath saw the overthrow of their forces in battle, and London, the punishment of their seducers by justice.

In the same fatall yeere of revolts, *Perkin Warbeck*, a counterfeit Prince, landed in *Cornwall*, went to *Bodmyn*, assembled a trayne of rake-hells, assaulted *Exeter*, receyved the repulse, and in the end sped, as is knowne, and as he deserved.

The last *Cornish* rebellion, was first occasioned by one *Killer*, and other his associates of a *Westerne* parish, called, *S. Kewen*, who imbrued their wicked hands in the guiltles blood of one *Mr. Bay*, a hee factin Commissioner at *Halsion* for matters of reformation in religion: and the yere following, it grew to a general revolt, ynder the conduct of *Arundel*, *Wildeflode*, *Refogan*, and others, followed by 6000. with which power they marched into *Devon*, besieged and assaulted *Exeter*, & gaue the *L. Russell* (employed with an army against them) more then one hot encounter, which yet (as euer) quayled in their overthrow.

In my particular view, I will make easie iournies from place to place, as they lye in my way, taking the Hundreds for my guydes, vntill I haue accomplished this wearisome voyage.

## The survey of Cornwall.

*East  
Hidred.  
Phynonh  
hauen.*

My first entrance must be by the hundred of East, so named for his site, and therein, at *Phynonh* hauen. It borroweth that name of the river *Phyn*, which rising in *Deuon*, and by the way baptizing *Phynston*, *Phynstock*, &c. here emptieth it selfe into the sea. The hauen pargeth *Deuon* and *Cornwall* welneere every where, as *Tamex* river runneth: I say welneere, because some few interland places are excepted: a matter so sorted at the first partition, eyther to satisfie the affection of some speciall person, or to appropriate the soyle to the former Lords; or that (notwithstanding this seuerance) there might stil rest some cause of entercourse between the Inhabitants of both Counties: as I haue heard, a late great man ensued, and expressed the like consideration, in diuision of his lands betwene two of his sonnes.

Now though this hauen thus bound both shires, yet doth the iurisdiction of the water wholly appertayne to the Duchy of *Cornwall*, and may therefore bee claymed as a part of that County. Notwithstanding, I will forbear what I may, to intrude vpon my good friend M, *Hokers* limits, and referue to him the description of the farther shore.

*Rame  
head.*

The first promontory of this harbour on the West side, is *Rame head*, by his proportion, receyuing, and by his possession, giuing that name and armes to his owner, whose posterity conueyed it by inter-marriages, from *Durnford*, to *Edgucumb*: on the toppe thereof riseth a little vaulted Chappell, which serueth for a marke at sea.

*Causam  
Bay.*

From thence trending *Penlee* poynt, you discouer *Kings sand* and *Causam Bay*, an open roade, yet sometimes affoording succour to the worst sort of Sea-farers,







## The survey of Cornwall.

*S. Nicholas  
Island.*

In the mouth of the harbour by the *S. Nicholas Island*, in fashion, & length, in quantity, about 3 acres, strongly fortified, carefully garded, and subject to the Comander of *Plymouth Fort*.

When the *Cornish* rebels, during *Edw.* the strainge, turmoyled the quiet of those quarters, it yeelded a safe protection to diuers dutyful subjects, who there shrowded themselves.

*The  
bridge.*

From this Island, a range of rocks reacheth our to the Southwest shore, discovered at the low water of Spring tides, and leaving onely a narrow entrance in the midst, called the Yate, for ships to passe thorow, whereto they are directed by certaine markes at land.

*Mount  
Edgesumb.*

Vpon this South shore, somewhat within the Island, standeth mount *Edgesumb*, a house builded and named by *Sir R.* *Edgesumb* father to the now possessor, and it comparisons were as lawfull in the making, as they prooue odious in the matching. I would presume to ranke it for health, pleasure, and commodities, with any subjects house of his degree in England. It is seated against the North, on the declining of a hill, in the midst of a Deere park, neere a narrow entrance, thorow which the salt water breaketh vp into the country, to shape the greatest part of the haven. The house is builded square, with a round tower at eche end, garretted on the top, & the hall rising in the midst above the rest, which yeeldeth a stately sound, as you enter the same. In Summer, the opened casements admit a refreshing coolness; in Winter, the two closed doores exclude all offensive coldness: the parlour and dining chamber giue you a large & diuersified prospect of land & sea, to which vnder-ly *S. Nicholas Island*, *Plymouth Fort*, & the towne of *Plymouth*, *Stonhouse*, *Milbrook*, & *Salisbury*. It is supplied with

with another fayling spring of water, and the dwelling  
 stoned with wood, timber, fruit, Beere, and Conies. The  
 ground abundantly answereth a housekeepers necessities,  
 for pasture, arable and meadow, and is replenished  
 with a kinde of stone, serving both for building, lime,  
 and marble. On the sea cliffs groweth great plenty of the  
 best Ore wood, to satisfie the owners want, and accom-  
 modate his neighbours. A little below the house, in the  
 Summer evenings, Sayne-boates come and draw with  
 their nets for fish, whither the gentry of the house wa-  
 king downe, take the pleasure of the sight, & sometimes  
 at all adventures, buy the profit of the draughts. Both  
 sides of the formentioned narrow entrance, together  
 with the passage betweene, (much haunted as the high  
 way to *plymouth*) the whole towne of *Stonehouse*, and a  
 great circuit of the land adioyning, appertaine to *Mr*  
*Edgetombs* inheritance: these sides are fenced with block  
 houses, and that next to *Moun Edgetomb*, was wont to  
 be playited with ordinance, which at coming & part-  
 ing, with their base voices greeted such ghosts as visited  
 the house, neither hath the opportunity of the harbour  
 wanted occasions to bring them, or the owners a frank  
 mind to invite them. For prooffe whereof, the earst re-  
 membered *sir Ric*. (a gentleman in whom mildnes & stout-  
 ner, diffidence & wildome, deliberatenes of vndertaking,  
 & sufficiency of effecting, made a more comendable, the  
 blazing mixture of vertue) during *Q. Ma.* raigne, enter-  
 tained at one time, for some good space, the Admirals of  
 the English, Spanish, & Netherland fleets, with many  
 noble men besides. But not too much of this, least a par-  
 tiall affection steale, at vnwares, into my commendation,  
 as one, by my mother, descended fro his loynes, and by  
 my birth, a member of the house,

*West fene  
house.*

Some oldes ruines, yet remaining, confirme the  
neighbour's report, that neere the waters side, there  
stood once a towne, called *West fene house*, vntill the  
French by fire and sword ouerthrew it.

In the yeere one thousand five hundred, nine and nine,  
the Spaniards vaunts caused the *Cornish* forces to ad-  
uance there a kind of fortification, and to plot the ma-  
king of a Bridge on barges ouer that strait, for inhibiting  
the enemies access by boates and Gallies, into the more  
inward parts of the haue. But it may be doubted, whe-  
ther the bridge would haue proued as impossible, as  
the Sconce fell out vnnecessarie.

Master *Peter Edgescombe* (commonly called *Peter*)  
married *Margaret* the daughter of Sir *Andrew Luttrell*;  
his father Sir *Richard* married the daughter of  
*Tregian*; his father Sir *Peter* married the daugh-  
ter, and heire of *Stephan Darnford*; and his father Sir *Re-  
chard*, married the daughter of *Tremayn*. These  
names of *Peter* and *Richard*, they haue successiuelly vari-  
ed for fixe or seuen descents. Her beareth for his Armes;  
*Gules* on a Bend *ermine*, betweene two *Croisets*, Or, 3  
Bores heades coped, arg. armed as the three; *Langued*  
is the field.

*Hamose.* A little inward from *Mountedgembe*, lieth a safe and  
commodious Road for shipping, called *Hamose*, and  
compounded of the words *Ose*, and *Ham*, according to  
the nature of the place. Here those vessels cast anchor,  
which are bound to the Eastwards, as those doe in *Cat-  
water*, who would safe to the West; because euery  
wind that can serue them at Sea, will from thence car-  
rie them out: which commoditie other Roads doe not  
so conueniently affoord. It is reported, that in times

past, there was an ordinary passage ouer this water, to a place on *Deuon* side, called *Horsecone*, but long since discontinued.

At the higher end of a creek, passing vp from hence, *Milbrook* lurketh between two hilles, a village of some 80. houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook, running therethrough. In my remembrance (which extendeth not to about 40. yeeres) this village tooke great encrease of wealth and buildings, through the iust and industrious trade of fishing, and had well-neere forty ships and barks at one time belonging thereunto. But our late broyles with Spayne haue set vp a more compendious, though not so honest way of gaying, and begin by little and little, to reduce these plaine dealers, to their former vnderferued plight. Yet do they prescribe, in a suburbiall market (as I may terme it) to *Phymouth*, for their reliefe, by intercepting, if not forestalling, such corne and victuals, as passing thorow their streights, cannot for want of time or weather, get ouer *Crymell* passage, to the other: and surely they are not vnworthy of fauour: for this towne furnisheth more able Mariners at euery prest for her Highnesse seruice, then many others of far greater blaze.

It chanced about twenty yeeres sithence, that one *Richard*, wife to *Richard Adams* of this towne, was deliuered of two male children, the one ten weekes after the other, who liued vntil baptisme, & the later hitherto: Which might happen, in that the woman bearing twinnnes, by some blow, slide, or other extraordinary accident, brought forth the first before his time, and the later in his due season. Now, that a childe borne in the seuenth moneth may liue, both *Astrologers* and *Phisicians*

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*Gellius li. Cap. 16. Schong- vus.* cions doe affirme, but in the 8. they deny it, and these are their reasons: The Astrologers hold, that the child in the mothers wombe, is successiuely governed euery moneth, by the seuen Planets, beginning at *Saturne*; after which reckoning, he returning to his rule the 8. month, by his dreery influence, infortunateth any birth that shal then casually befall: whereas his succeder *Iupiter*, by a better disposition worketh a more beneficiall effect. The Physicians deliuer, that in the seuenth moneth, the childe, by course of nature, turneth it self in the mothers belly, wherefore, at that time, it is readier (as halfe loosed) to take issue by any outward chance. Mary, in the eighth, when it beginneth to settle againe, and as yet retaineth some weakenes of the former stirring, it requirereth a more forcible occasion, & that inducereth a slaughtering violence. Or if these coniecturall reasons suffice not to warrant a probability of the truth, *Phyries* authority, in a stranger case, shall presse them farther: for hee writeth, that a woman brought a bed of one childe in the seuenth moneth, in the moneths following, was also deliuered of twinned.

*Lib. 7. Cap. 11.*

A part of *Mount-Edgecumbe*, and of this *Milbrook*, though seuered from *Devon*, by the generall bound, yet, ypon some of the foreremembred considerations, haue bene annexed thereunto,

A side of *Milbrook*, lyeth the *Peninsula* of *Intwork*, on whose neckland standeth an ancient house of the *Champernons*, and descended by his daughters and heires, to *Fortesken*, *Monck*, and *Trenilian*, three Gentlemen of *Devon*. The site is naturally both pleasant and profitable; to which, the owner by his ingenious experiments, daily addeth an artificiall surpluse.

2010

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Palsing



Passing somewhat farther vp, you meet with the foot of *Lyner*, where it winneth fellowship with *Tamer*, that, till then, and this, yet longer, retayning their names, though their ouer-weake streames were long before confounded, by the predominant salt water. A little within this mouth of *Lyner*, standeth East-Antony, the poore home of mine ancestours, with which in this maner they were inuested: Sir *John Lersbedekne*, Knight, and not priest, (for he was so called of his family, and not by his calling, as in *Fraisford* you shall note the like, to be familiar amongst the nobility of *Gasgoigne*) by *Cecill*, the daughter and heire of *Jordan* of *Haccumb*, had issue 9. sonnes, *Ralph*, *Waryne*, *Richard*, *Otho*, *John*, *Robert*, *Martyn*, *Reignald*, and *Michael*. *Richard* married *Ione*, the daughter of *John Bosseur*, that bare him *Thomas*, in whome the heires male of this multiplyed hope tooke an end. *Warine*, afterwards knighted, tooke to wife *Elizabeth*, one of the daughters and heires to *John Talbot de Castro Ricardi*, and on her begate three daughters and heires, *Alienor*, wedded to Sir *Walter Lucy*: *Margery*, to Sir *Thomas Arundel* of *Taluerne*: and *Philip*, to Sir *Hugh Courtney* of *Baunton* (which I take, is now named *Boconnock*.) From *Lucy* descended the Lord *Vaux*, and others. *Margery* dyed childlesse, anno 1419. as is testified by her toomb-stone in West-Antony Church, where shee lyeth buried. Sir *Hugh Courtney* was second sonne to *Ed*, Earle of *Deuon*, & had 2. wiues; the first, *Maud*, daughter of the L. *Beaumont*; to whose children, for want of issue in the elder stock, that Earledome deuolued, & the later, our foretremebred *Philip*, who left her inheriaunce to her only daughter *Ione*; and she taking a patterne from her fathers fortune, espoused likewise 2. husbands, viz. Sir *Nicholas Baron* of *Caren*, and Sir *Robert Vere*, brother



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to *Iohn* Earle of Oxford: to *Sir Nicholas*, three bare *Thomas*, *Nicholas*, *Hugh*, *Alexander*, and *William*: to *Sir Robert*, *Iohn*, and became widdow of both: And, as after the fathers decease, good agreement betweene the mother and eldest sonne hath commonly weake continuance, because both being enfranchised to a sudden absolute jurisdiction, neither of them can easily temper the same with a requisite moderation: so it chaunced, that shee and hers fell at square, which discord (with an vnaturall extremity) brake forth into a blow, by him no lesse dearly, then vndutifully giuen his mother: for vpon so iust a cause, she disinherited him of all her lands, being seuentene mannours, and bestowed them on her yonger sonnes. This I learned by the report of *Sir Peter Carew*, the elder of that name, and eldest of our stock (a Gentleman, whose rare worth my pen is not able to shaddow, much lesse with his due lineaments to represent) at such time, as being a scholler in Oxford, of fourteene yeeres age, and three yeeres standing, vpon a wrong conceyued opinion touching my sufficiency, I was there called to dispute *ex tempore* (*impay congressus Achilli*) with the matchles *Sir Ph. Sidney*, in presence of the Earles, *Leycester*, *Warwick*, and diuers other great personages. By the forementioned conueyance, she disposed of her sayd mannours as followeth: *Haccumb*, *Ringmore*, and *Milton*, shee gaue to *Nicholas*: *Lyham*, *Manedon*, *Combhall*, and *Southtawton*, to *Hugh*: *East-Antony*, *Shoggebroke*, and *Landegy*, to *Alexander*: *Wicheband*, *Widebridge*, *Bokeland*, and *Bledenagh*, to *William*: and lastly, *Roseworthy*, *Bosewen*, and *Tregonow*, to *Iohn*: al which she entailed to them, and the issue of their bodies, substituting, for want thereof, the one

to be heire to the other: and in witness hereof (sayth she in her conueyance) to each of these docters first times indented, I haue set my seale; and because my seale is so many vnknowne, haue procured the seale of the Maior of the Citie of Exon, to be also adioyned.

*Thomas* her eldest sonne, repayed this losse in part, by marrying with one of *Carr*'s daughters, and heires.

From *Nicholas*, is descended *Carr* of *Haccumb*, who by vertue of this entayle, succeeded also to *Harley*'s portion, as deceasing issuelesse. From *William* is come *Carr* of *Crocum* in *Somerlet shire*, and from *John* *Ferr*, the now Earle of *Oxford*, deriueh his pedigree. *Alexander* married *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Hatch*, and begate *John*, who tooke to wife *Thamesin*, one of the daughters and heires of *Holland*: their sonne *Sir Wymond*, espoused *Martha*, the daughter of *Edmund*, and sister to *Sir Anthony Denry*. *Sir Wymond* had *Thomas*, the husband of *Elizabeth Edgcomb*, and they my selfe, linked in matrimony with *Iulian*, daughter to *John Arundel* of *Triers*, and one of the heires to her mother *Catherine Colenarth*, who hath made me father of *Richard*, lately wedded to *Briget*, daughter of *John Chudleigh* of *Alston* in *Devon*.

Touching our stock in generall, and my family in particular, being once vainly disposed (I would it had bene but once) I made this idle obseruation.

**C**arr of ancient Carr was,

And Carr is a plowe,  
Romanes the trade, Frenchmen the word.

I doe the name auowe.  
The elder stock, and we a branch,

At *Phobus* gouerning,

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From fire to sonne, doe waste and waste,  
 By thrift and latishing,  
 The fire, not valuing at due price  
 His wealch, it throwes away:  
 The sonne, by service or by match,  
 Repaireth this decay.  
 The smelting sence wee sundry want,  
 But want it without lack:  
 For t's no sence, to with a weale,  
 That brings a greater wrack,  
 Through nature's marke, we owne our babes,  
 By tip of th' upper lip;  
 Black-bearded all the race, saue mine,  
 Wrong did by motherlip.  
 The Barons wife, Arch-deacons heire,  
 Vnto her yonger sonne  
 Gave Antony, which downe to me;  
 By a descent hath runne,  
 All which, and all their wiues, exprest  
 A Turtles single loue,  
 And neuer did cha'duentrous change,  
 Of double wedding proue.  
 We are the list: to swaue herefrom,  
 I will not though I could,  
 As for my wife, God may dispose,  
 Shee shall not though she would.  
 Our family transplants it selfe,  
 To grow in other thires,  
 And Countrey rather makes then takes,  
 As best behoofe appeares.  
 Children thrice three God hath vs lent,  
 Two sonnes, and then a mayd,  
 By order borne, of which, one third  
 We in the graue haue layd,  
 Our eldest daughter widow fell,  
 Before our yongest borne:

So

So doe hard hearts valowed come,  
 So are our hopes forlorne:  
 Mine trebled haue in either sexe,  
 Those which my parents got,  
 And yet but halfed them, which God  
 My groundfire did allot:  
 Whose grace in Court, rarely obtaynd,  
 To th' yongst of those eightene,  
 Three Kings of England Godfathers,  
 For Godmother, our Queene.

The Armes of our family, are *Or, 3. Lyons passant,*  
*sable: armed and langued Gules.*

It exceedeth good maners, to intite your longer stay  
 at our colde harbour, and yet, for that diuers strangers  
 haue, either vpon cause or kindeesse, pretended to like  
 well of a saltwater pond there made, and others, whose  
 dwelling affoordeth a semblable oportunitie, may (per-  
 haps) take some light herefrom, to doe the like: if they  
 be so disposed, I will put my selfe to the payne of parti-  
 cularly describing it, and you may (notwithstanding) at  
 your pleasure, saue the labour of perusing it; wherein I  
 will by the way interlace some notes, for the liminers  
 better instruction.

There lyeth a creeke of Ose, betweene two hilles,  
 which deliuering a litle fresh riller into the sea, re-  
 ceuyeth for recompence, a large overflowing of the  
 salt water tides. This place is deepened to a pond by  
 casting vp part of the Ose to the heades, part to the  
 middle, and part to the sides: the upper head stop-  
 peth out the fresh water, the lower keepeth in the  
 salt: the middle rayseth an Island for the VVork-

mens ease, the owners pleasure, and the fishes succour. The Ose thus aduanced, within short space, through the sunne and winde, changeth his former softnes, to a firmer hardnesse. Round about the pond, there is pitched a frith of three foote heighth, sloped inwards, to barre any Otter from issuing, if hee there aduenture his naturall theft, as it would foreclose his entrance, but lose the pastime of his hunting; if the same declined outwards. In one of the corners next the sea, standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through reigles in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith, of two foote distance, eche from other, and their middle space filled vp with small stones: this serueth to let in the salt water, and to keepe in the fish, when the flood-gate is taken vp, and therefore you must not make the frith too close, nor the compasse too little, lest they too much stop the waters passage. It riseth of equall heighth with the banks, & they must outreach the highest full sea mark, by two foot at least: neyther ought your flood-gates foote to stand euen with the pondes bottome, lest emptying the water, it wholly abandon the fish, but must leaue about three foot depth within. In the halfe circle enclosed between the flood-gate and the compasse frith, there is digged a round pit, of three foot diameter, and foure foot depth, frithed on the sides, which is continually fedde with the water soaking from the sayd flood-gate, and serueth to keepe any fish alieue, that you haue before taken, and so to saue ouer often drawing. The flood-gate will hold water best, if his sides bee walled vp with Cob. The pond may not carry one continuall depth; but containe some shallow places, to protect the smaller fish from the greater, and for

for them all to play in, when the weather is hote. In the higher banke there is also a flood-gate, to let in the fresh water, during Summer season, which the fift then best affecteth, the rest of the yeere it is carryed away by a trench, for auoyding diuers discommodities.

Thus much for the making: now to the vse. Such as haue the meanes, may best benefite themselves, by letting in the salt water euery tyde, which is easily done, in making that place, where the water entroth, lower then the bankes and frith, and so suffering the tyde to take his course forth and back, without stop or attendance: and in this case, you may place your flood-gate even with the floore of your pond, and neuer take it vp, but when you are disposed to view all your store. But mine lieth so high from the mouth of the hauen, as I am driven to delaye the last prouision, vntill the comming spring-tyde haue taken two daies encrease, at which time, the floodgate is hoysed vp, the olde water let out, and the new admitted. At full sea downe goeth the flood-gate againe, and there abideth, vntill the next day minister the like occasion: and after this maner is opened and closed, for sixe dayes in the whole, continuing from thenceforth other ten dayes vnmedled withall, to wit, 8. daies of the neap, & two of the spring. Neither doth al this requite ouer-lóg, or busie paines or attédance: for if the former water be let out (sauing in extreme cold weather) before any new come in, or stopped somewhat too late, it little skilleth, so as on the last day you keepe the advantage, which the flood, then at highest, doth giue you.

And all these seruices about my pond, together with sundry other, are performed by an old fellow whome I

Ee

keepe.



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keepe for almes, and not for his worke. The best meanes of preventing leakage, is to let three or foure shouels full of earth fall softly downe, by the inner side of the flood-gate, which will quirt vp his chinkes.

In winter season, sixe foote depth of water, at least, is requisite.

Now touching the fish, this is the maner: When the Pilcherd Sayners cut the most impayred pieces out of their nets, they are bought for a trifle; and serue to make a lesse Sayne, of some 30. or 40. fathom length, and 2. in depth, for this purpose, wherewith, betweene Midsummer and the end of August, when the full sea falleth in the after-noones, my people make draughtes on the shallow places within harbour; and taking small fishes, cast them into the pond: they are kept & brought thither alieue, in a boat halfe full of water, which entreteth thorow a little augre hole in the bottome, and so continueth new. The fish thus taken, are commonly Basse, Millet, Guilthead, Whiting, Smelts, Flouke, Plaice, and Sole. The pond also breedeth Crabs, Eeles, & Shrimps; and (in the beginning) Oysters grew vpon boughs of trees (an Indian miracle) which were cast in thither, to serue as a houer for the fish. The Basse and Miller do also spawn there, but whether they ouerline their breeders rauening, to any big growth, I am not certayne. The pond will moreover keepe Shote, Peale, Trought, and Sammon, in seasonable plight, but not in their wonted reddish graine. They feed on salt vnmarchantable Pilcherd, small fish, called Brit, and Barne, Tag-wormes, Lingges, little Crabs, & the liuers of beasts: the rest deuoure their meat, but the Millets content themselues with sucking it, and chawing of the sedge. Euery euening they come

to a place certain in the pond, for receiuing their allowed pittance, and in Summer, approche very neere, and in the top of the water plainly discouer themselves. They were first trayned hereunto, by throwing in their bayte at the ponds mouth, as they resorted thither, to take pleasure of the new entring water, and are now become alike tame, with those in the Sicilian riuer *Elanus*, for which, *Leonius* voucheth the testimony of *Apollodorus*. *Var. Hist. Lib. 3.* If they be absent, a knocking, like the chopping of their meat, serueth for a summons to call them, & confirmeth *Cap. 75.* *Phynis* assertion, that fishes do heare. In the hottest Summer weather, they swimme with the ryme of the water; *Lib. 9. Cap. 7.* and in the Winter, keepe the depth. Lymy, or thicke puddelly water, killeth them: they grow very fast, and fatte, which also bettereth their taste, and deliuereth them to the demaunders ready vse, at all seasons, seasonable.

They are takē generally, by a little Sayne net: specially the Eccles in weelies; the Flowks, by groping in the sad, at the mouth of the pond, where (about Lent) they bury themselves to spawn; & the Basse and Millet by angling.

The pleasure which I took at my friends pleasure heroin, idly busied me thus to expresse the same.

I Wayt not at the Lawyers gates,  
 Ne shoulder clymers downe the stayres;  
 I vaunt not manhood by debates,  
 I enuy not the misers feares:  
 But meane in state, and calme in sprite,  
 My fishfull pond is my delighe,

Where equall distant Iland viewes  
 His forced banks, and Others cage:

Ec 2

Where

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Where salt and fresh the pools renue,  
As Spring and drowth encrease or swage;  
Where boat presents his service prest,  
And well become the fishes nest:

There sucking Millet, swallowing Bass,  
Side-walking Crab, wry-mouthed Flooke,  
And slip-sift Eele, as euening passe,  
For safe bayt at due place doe looke:  
Bold to approche, quick to espy,  
Greeedy to catch, ready to fly.

In heat the top, in cold the deepe:  
In spring the mouth, the mids in neap:  
With changelesse change by shoales they keepe,  
Fat fruitfull, ready, but not cheap:  
Thus meane in state, and calme in sprite,  
My fishfull pond is my delight.

### *And againe.*

Stench-louing Flies, their father heat,  
On mother, moysture doth beget;  
Who feeling force of Sunne too great,  
Their course vnto some water set,  
There meane of calmy ayre to proue,  
Twixt cople below and warmth aboue.

But carelesse of foresight in weale,  
The euening deaw droplodes their wing,  
So forst, downe false, for flight to sayle,  
With buzzing moane their bane they sing,  
Fluttering in waue, swimming in ayre,  
That, weake to drowne, and this, to beare,

While thus they can nor line nor dye,  
Nor water-gieu'd, escape away,

The

The fish and swallowes it espie,  
And both them challenge for their pray;  
The fish as caught within their toyle,  
The Swallowes as their kindly spoyle.

The fish, like Swallowes, mount on high,  
The Swallowes, fish-like diue in waue,  
These, finlesse swimme, those, winglesse fly,  
One bent their diuers ventures haue,  
Fish in the drye, Swallowes in wet,  
By kinde 'gainst kinde their prey to get.

Their push a bubble vp doth reate,  
The bubble driues the Fly to brinke;  
So Fish in vaine deuoure the ayre,  
Swallowes in vayne the water drinke,  
While Fly escapes, this sport I take,  
Where pond doth th' Ocean captiue make.

I carried once a purpose, to build a litle wooden *A place*  
banqueting house, on the lland in my pond, which be- *for a ban-*  
cause some other may (perhaps) elsewhere put in ex- *queting*  
cusiō, it wil not do much amisse, to deliuer you the plot, *house.*  
as the same was deuised for mee, by that perfectly ac-  
complished gentleman, the late Sir *Arbure Chamber-*  
*house.*

The lland is square, with foure rounds at the cor-  
ners, like *Mount-Edgcomb*. This should first haue bene  
planchd ouer and rayled about, with ballisters. In the  
midst, there should haue risen a boordd roome, of the  
like fashion, but lesser proportion, so to leaue sufficient  
space betweene that and the rayles for a walke round a-  
bout: this square roome should within side haue  
bene sieled roundwise, and in three of the places where

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the round ioyned with the square, as many windowes should haue bene set; the fourth should haue serued for a dore. Of the 4. turrets, shut out by this round, one should haue made a kitchin, the second, a store-houle, to keepe the fishing implements, the third, a buttery, & the fourth a stayre, for ascending to the next loft: which next loft should haue risen on the flat roose of the lower, in a round forme, but of a lesser size againe, so to leaue a second Tarras, like the other: and as the square roome below was sieled round, so should this vpper round roome be sieled square, to the end, that where the side walles and sieling ioyned, three windowes and a doore might likewise find their places. The voyd spaces betweene the round and square, hee would haue turned to Cupboardes and boxes, for keeping other necessary vtensiles, towards these fishing seats.

Beggars  
Iland,

ouer-against this pond, lyeth beggars Iland, so called (as our neighbours relate) euer since my great grandfire espying v. of that idle occupation, at a hote combate on the shore, while he was rowing homewards from Saltash, tooke them into his boat, & there set them on land, to try (as in a list) the vttermost of their quarrell; which place they could not quir, vntil the low water should enfranchise them by wading & the respite, vent out the alye fume of their fury.

About 40. yeres agoe, it chanced, that a boat ouer-fraighted with people, in rowing downe the riuer from Saltash market, was by the extreme weather, sunk, neere to a place called Henpoint, and all the folke drowned, saving one onely woman, named *Agnes*, the wife of one *Cornish*, whome it pleased God so to protect and direct, that in her first popping vp againe (which most lining things

things accustomed) she espied the boat (after it had discharged his burthen) risen likewise, and floating by her, full of water; whereon the god holde, late astride upon one of his sides, and by the winde and tyde, was vniuallly, and almost miraculously driuen almost to the channell, to a place called Wilcove, where shee no sooner stepped ashore, but the boat (as having done his enioyned errand) presently recommitted it self to the stormes disposition.

The woman thus freed from one perill at sea, aduertured another of little lesse consequence as land; for being not yet thoroughly restored to her selfe, she chanced vpon the cliffe in such a steepe place, as the very consideration thereof, to such euery fishes halfe amazed the beholders. But that ground was so ordained to her good, for not long after, her husband tooketh the same, with the rest of the tenement, in lease; and is now serueth her for a dwelling, and many others, by her charitie, for a reliefe.

Her sayd husband, & their two onely sonnès, at severall times, by one kind of misfortune, found their buriall in the waues.

The Oysters dredged in this Lynne, finde a welcomer acceptance, where the taste, & not appetite, is Curer for the stomach, then those of the adioyning Tamer, which groweth (as I coniecture) because Lynne's lesser streame leaueth them to bee seasoned, with a more kindly and better relished saltnesse.

The next parish vpon this river, is called Shenioch, sometimes the ancient *Danvers* inheritance & inhabitanter by whose daughter & heire, the same together with other faire possessions) descended to the Earles of *Dumfries*.



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the church there lie two Knights of that name, and one of their ladies by her husbands side; having their plectures embossed on their tombes in the side walles, and their Armes once painted round about, but now by the milde, not of men, but of time, defaced. They are held to be father and sonne, and that the sonne slayne in our waies with Fraunce, was from thence brought home to be here interred. There runneth also a tale amongst the parishioners, how one of these *Dannys* ancestors undertook to build the Church, and his wife the same adioyning, and that, casting up their accounts, upon finishing of their workes, the hame was found to cost three halfe pence more then the Church; and so it might well fall out, for it is a great hame and a little Church.

*Crafbols* in this parish standeth *Crafbols*, which by the high site, might more fitly be termed *Open hill*, a poore village, but a much frequented thorough-fare, somewhat infamous, not upon any present desert, but through an inveterate byword, *viz.* that it is peopled with 12. dwelling, and 18. cuckolds; for as the dwellings are more then doubled, so (I hope) the cuckolds are lesse then singled.

Howsoever, many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in minde of this priviledge; who againe, especially the women (like the *Campellians* in the North, and the *London Barges*) forswore not to haigne them (ynlesse they plead their heels the faster) with a worse perfume; then *Iugurth* found fault with in the *dingoon*, where the *Romanes* buried him alive, to attend his languishing and miserable death.

*S. Germanes.*

Upon *Shewiock* abbutteth *S. Germanes*, the greatest parish in *Cornwall*, if you ioync to the store of people, the

the quantity and quality of the soyle, wherethrough it affordeth commodious dwellings to sundry ancient Gentlemen, and wealthy Farmours, amongst which first sort, I may not (without withdrawing my testimony due to vertue) omit *M. George Acetwiche* of *Catch-French*, a house so named (by likely hood) for some former memorable, though now forgotten accident, whose continuall, large, and inquisitive liberality to the poore, did in the late deare yeres, extraordinarily extend it selfe to an inuiting emulation, but beyond the apprehensiué imitation of any other in the shire. He hath issue by *Blanch* the daughter of *Sir Francis Godolphin*: his father *George*, married *Buller*: his graundfere their ancient dwelling was in *Essex*, where this Gentleman enioyeth sayre possessions, & beareth for his armes, *Ar. two Lyons in bend passant Sa. conised, G.*

The Church towne mustreth many inhabitants, and sundry ruines, (but litle wealth) occasioned cyther through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceiue, or by their being abandoned of the religious people, as the greater sort imagine: for in former times, the Bishop of *Cornwall* See, was from *S. Petrocks* in *Bodwyn*, remooued hither, as from hence, when the *Cornish* Diocess vnited with *Drean*, it passed to *Crediton*: and lastly, from thence to *Excester*. But this first losse receyued reliefe through a succeeding Priory, which at the general suppression, changing his note with his coate, is now named *Port Eliot*, and by the owners charity distributeth, *pro virili*, the almes accustomedly expected and expended at such places. Neither will it (I thinke) much displease you to heare, how the gentlemans ancestour, of whom *maister Eliot* bought it, came by the same.

And *John Champenorne*, sonne and heire apparant to *Sir Philip of Deane*, in *H.* the 2. time, followed the Count; and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, won some good grace with the King. Now when the golden shewe of the dissolved Abbey lands layned wel here into every gapers mouth, some of the gentlemen, the Kings servants, and master *Champernewer* acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was in passage forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hande. Our gentlemen became inquisitive to know their suite they made strange to impart it. This while, out comes the King: they kneele downe, so doth master *Champernewer*: they present their petition, the King graunts it: they render humble thanks, and so doth *M. Champenorne*: afterwards, he requieth his share; they deny it; he appeales to the King: the King avoweth his equall meaning in the largesse, whereon the overtaken companions were faine to allot him this Priory for his partage.

The parish Church answereth in bignesse, the large proportion of the parish, & the surpluse of the Priory; a great part of whose chauncell anno 1592. fel suddenly downe, vpon a Friday, very shortly after publike service was ended, which heavenly favour, of so little respite, saved many persons lives; with who immediately before, it had bene stuffed: and the devout charges of the well disposed parishioners quickly repayed this ruine.

*Cudden-  
beak,*

At the townes end *Cuddenbeak*, an ancient house of the Bishops, from a well advanced Promontory, which intituled it *Beak*, taketh a pleasant prospect of the river.

In this parish lyeth *Bake*, the mansion of the foreremembred *M. Ro. Moyle*, who married anne daughter of *M. Cook*,

as he did mistress *Vaughan*, a Gentlewoman, supposing  
her rare learning, with a modesty, & yet expressing  
the same in her vertuous life and Christian deaceale *John*  
father to *Robert* married *Agnes*, daughter of *Schicklyn*, and  
his father, a daughter of *Frederick*, to whom  
that dwelling first descended *Haberveth*, for his Armes  
G. a Moyle passant, &c. A part of this parish continued  
on the maine sea, & with a faire landing place, called  
Seaton, howbeit, by a handsome fence forbidding any  
foes inuasion; it is overlooked upon the one side of  
the riuer (which there dischargeth his stream into the  
Ocean) by Keuerel, the ancient house of the *Langdons*,  
Gent. in former times, of faire memory, whose Armes  
are Ar. a Cheuron betweene 3. Beards, heads, &c. &c.  
The house perhaps, borrowing his name of *Olden*, a  
French word, signifying a wide Garth, in the which  
afford them a commodious inhabrance) and on the o-  
ther, by *Tregannock*, the dwelling of *M. Tregannock*, who  
in a quiet & honest retirednes, hath that quietnes  
which many ambitious heads far and wide do vainly  
seek for: he married *Tregannock*, his father *Robert*.

one of the daughters and heires to Killigrew; and  
his sonne *John*, *Priscilla* the daughter of *M. Geo. Wadham*.  
His Armes, B. a Souldier Ar. betweene 4. Martlets O.

Leaving ~~St. Dunstons~~ <sup>St. Dunstons</sup> church, and passing through Launceston parish, in which M. ~~Peter Courtney~~ <sup>Peter Courtney</sup> hath an high seated house, called Wortō, you descend to Noddor bridge, where the riuer *Lyner* first singlerh his fresh streame with the brinish waues, ~~touching~~ <sup>touching</sup> whose name and quality, one delighted in the solitary solace of his banks, & more affecting his owne recreation, then hunting after any others good liking, ~~defended thus~~ <sup>defended thus</sup>:

The Jurney of Cornwall.

**W**Ho first gave *Lyners* name, and yet in him hid is  
 Or from what cause it came, is thus registered  
 Hard tis for certaine to expect:  
 Experience yet directs,  
 By tryall of effects,  
 Thereatto ayne, and frames gelle,  
 Let, that as the thee beareth,  
 So thou doest line the earth,  
 With yurfeld streames of blew and whine:  
 Or, as a line doth guide,  
 So thou doest leuell slide,  
 And throw it into the sea thy meter,  
 It, that with twisted line,  
 The Angler doth vtwinne  
 The fishes life, by giuing breath,  
 Or, as the threshing flour,  
 Rultheth his *Lyners* out,  
 So *Lyners* on his course maketh  
 Or, as some puppy feat,  
 Linceth a mastiue great,  
 And getteth whelps of mongrell kinde,  
 And the sea so lines,  
 And becometh with waue combines,  
 Begetting water freely boirdes.

*Item,*

**W**Hen Sunne the earth least shadow spares,  
 And highest stalles in heauen his seat,  
 Then *Lyners* peeble bones he bares,  
 Who like a lambe, doth lowly bleat,  
 And faintly sliding every rock,  
 Plucks from his fowly flocks a lock,  
 Before, a riuer, now a rill,  
 Before, a fence, now scarce a bound:

Children

WV

17

Children him once respect at will,  
Small brasts, his deere path become found.  
The heavens with brasse enarch his head,  
And earth, of yron makes his bed,

But when the milder-mooded sky,  
His face in mourning weedes doth wrap,  
For absence of his clearest die,  
And drops teares in his Centurs lay,  
Lyon gynes Lyon-like to roare,  
And fernes old banks should bound his way,

Then, second Sea, he rolles, and beare,  
Rocker in his wombe, riekes on his backe,  
Downe-borne bridges, vptorne wear,  
Witnesse, and wayle, his force, their wracke:  
Into mens houses fierce he breakes,  
And on each stop, his rage he wreakes

Shepherd adieu's his swymming flocks,  
The blinde his whelmed harvest hope,  
The strongest sumpire fear's his shooke,  
Plaines scarce can serue to giue him scope,  
Nor hills a barre; wherefo he stray th,  
Ensur, losse, terror, ruine, deareh.

In following the course of *Lyon*, you fall downe by  
Master *Bonds* auncient house of *Earth*, descended to his  
auncesters, from the daughter and heire of that name,  
to that of Master *Wine*, newly and fayrely builded, on  
which abunneth Ma. *Bullers Shillingham*, not so much  
beholden to the owners inhabitance, as to nature's plea-  
sant and commodious seating.

*Bond* married with *Fountain*, his father with *Fitz*: his



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Armes are Ar, on a Cheuron Sa three Bescants.

Trematon,

Next, wee take view of *Trematon Castle*, as it doth of the Hauen, and Countrie adioyning. It is, or rather was, one of the Dukes forementioned foure houses: for now all the inner buildings are sunke into mine; onely, there remaine the Iuic-walled wals of the Keepe, and base Court, and a poore dwelling for the keeper of the Gayle, to which prisoners are brought vpon actions, from al places, appurtenant to that large Lordship, if they cannot by foretship discharge themselves, from the Bailiues arrest.

I haue receiued information, from one auerring eye-witnes, that about fourescore yeres since, there was digged vp in the Parish Chauncell, a Leaden coffin, which being opened, shewed the proportion of a verie bigge man, but when the hands went about to asceraine themelues, as well as their eyes, the body verified, that *Omnis caro puluis*. The partie farther told me, how, a writing graued in the Lead, expressed the same to bee the burial of a Duke, whose heire was married to the prince. But who it should bee, I cannot deuile, albeit my best pleasing coniecture, lighteth vpon *Orgerius*, because his daughter was married to *Edgar*.

At the last *Cornish* commotion, *S. Richard Greyuile* the elder dyd, with his Ladie and followers, put themelues into this Castle, & there for a while indured the Rebels siege, incamped in three places against it, who wanting great Ordinance, could haue wrought the besieged small trauell, had his friends, or enemies, kept faith and promise: but some of those within, slipping by night over the wals, with their bodies after their hearts, and those without, mingling humble intreatings with rude menaces,

menaces, he was hereby wonne, to issue forth at a p<sup>er</sup>stern gate for parley. The while, a part of those raskells, not knowing what honestie, and farre lesse, how much the word of a souldier imported, stepped betweene him and home, laid hold on his aged, vnweydie body, and threatned to leaue it liuelesse, if the inclosed did not leaue their resistahce. So prosecuting their first treacherie against the prince, with sureable actions towards his subiects, they seized on the Castle, and executed the vttermost of their barbarous crueltie (death excepted) on the surprised prisoners. The seely Gentlewomen, without regard of sexe or shame, were stripped from their apparrell to their verie smockes, and some of their fingers broken, to plucke away their rings, and Sir *Richard* himselfe made an exchange from *Trematon Castle*, to that of *Launceston*, with the Gayle to boote.

This Castle vaunteth the Lord Warden his Steward by Patent, Master *Anthony Rouse* his Baylife by inheritance, and *Richard Carew* of Antony his keeper by lease. Of the ancient officers, one yet retayneth the name, though not the place, viz. *M. Porter*, to whose ancestor, when *Fantor* was L. thereof, one by a deed before date, gaue land, lying without the gate, by the title of *Russell Tanitorie de Trematon*, which he still enioyeth. *M. Porters* Armes are Sa. Three Belles Ar. a Canton Erm.

It standeth in *S. Stephens* parish; the sheafe whereof, together with other farre reuenues, *M. George Wadham* enioying in the right of his wife, the daughter and heire to master *Hobins*, liberally bestoweth in continuall hospitalitie.

Master *Hobins* Armes, are Sa. a crosse Floury,

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quarterly B. and G. betweene 4. Lyons heades erased  
Sa. langued of the second. M. Walham, G. a Cheuron  
betweene three Roses Ar.

*Saltash.*

The same parish also compriseth Saltash, in olde writings, called *Villa de Esse*; *Esse* his towne; and such Gentlemen there haue bene of ancient descent and faire revenues. The word Salt, is added thereunto, because it standeth on the sea, & to distinguish it from other places of the same name. It is seated on the declaying of a steep hill, consisteth of three streets, which euery shewer walsheth cleane, compriseth betweene 80. and 100. households, vnderlyeth the gouernment of a Maior & his 10. brethren, and possesseth sundry large priuiledges ouer the whole hauen, to wit, an yeerely rent of boates and barges appertayning to the harbour, anchorage of strange shipping, crowning of dead persons, laying of arrests, and other Admirall rights, besides electing of Burgeses for the Parliaments, benefit of the passage, foreclosing all others, saue themselves, from dredging of Oysters, except betweene Candlemas and Easter, weckely markets, halfe-yeerely fayres, &c.

The towne is of late yeeres well encreased and adorned with buildings, & the townsmen addict themselves to the honest trade of marchandise, which endoweth them with a competent wealth. Some 7. or 8. ships belong thereunto.

It was not long since, that the neighbour-ministers successiue ly bestowed their paines in preaching there, on the market daies, and the bordering gentlemen yeelded their presence. Sermon ended, the Preachers resorted to one ordinary, and the Gentlemen to another. This afforded commendable effects to many works of loue and

and charity: but, with the retorted blame, from one to another, it is now wholly given over.

Heere, that great Carrack, which Sir *Frauncis Drake* Carrack, surpris'd, in her returne from the East Indies, vnload'd her frayght, and through a negligent tyring, met with an vnproper ending.

In this towne also dwelleth one *Crisling*, deafe from a *Crisling*, long time, who, besides his merry conceites, of counterfeyting by signes (like the *Romane Pantomims*) any kinde of occupation or exercise, hath a strange quality, to vnderstand what you say, by marking the mouing of your lips, especially if you speake deliberately, of any ordinary matter, so as (contrary to the rules of nature, and yet without the helpe of arte) he can see words as they passe forth of your mouth: and of this, I haue caused him to giue often experiments.

And if *Phyly* now liued, I suppose he would afford a roome, in his natural History, to a dogge of this town, who (as I haue learned by the faithfull report of master *Thomas Parkins*) vsed daily to fetch meate at his house there, and to carry the same vnto a blinde mastiffe, that lay in a brake without the towne: yea, (that more is) hee would vpon Sundayes conduct him thither to dynner, and, the meale ended, guide him back to his couch and couert againe.

I had almost forgotten to tell you, that there is a well in this towne, whose water will neuer boyle peason to a seasonable softnes.

At the foot of *Salmarsh*, there abbuteth vpon the sea, a rock, called *Ashtere*, alias, *Essex Tere*, which is inuict'd with the iurisdiction of a mannour, and claymeth the suites of many Gentlemen, as his freeholders in Knights

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*The Bull  
Henpoint*

Service. Belowe this, there is a rock on the side of the  
river, the one termed the Bull, the other the Hen; that  
on *Deun*, this on *Cornwall* side. The Hen standeth a lit-  
tle distant from the shore, which in an occasion you  
Packer, how between it and the land, the *Queene's* great  
test ship may saile; but it is meant of the farther distant.

*Cargreen*

Above Saltash, *Cargreen*, a fisher towne, sheweth it  
selfe, but can hardly muster a meane plight of dwellings  
or dwellers: so may their count be Greene, because their  
wealth is withered.

*Clifton*

Nearer therunto is *Clifton*, a neat seated house, ap-  
pertayning to one of the *Devondels*, descended by a  
younger brother, from those of *Trerice*: he married *Hill*,  
his father's wife.

*Haltou*

Neither hath your eye scarcely quitted that, when it re-  
ceiveth *Haltou*, the pleasant and commodious dwelling  
of *M. Anthony Rouse*, both which benefits, he employeth  
to a kind & vninterrupted entertainment of such, as visit  
him: for his nor spare inuiting, or their owne occasions,  
who (without the selfe guilt of an vngratefull wrong)  
must witness, that his frankenesse confirmeth their wel-  
come, by whatsoeuer meanes, provision, the fewell of  
hospitality, can in the best maner supply. His aunces-  
tors were Lords of little *Modbury* in *Deun*; before  
the descent of times grew to a distinguishment, by the  
date of writings: which manour, together with other  
lands, through a lineall succession, fell to be possessed by  
*Raphe*, *Wil. Raphe*, *Iohn*, *Wil. Raphe*, and *Raphe*, whose  
daughter and heire *Elizabeth*, bestowed the same, with  
her selfe, vpon the family of the *Dimockes*: *Robert*, second  
sonne to the last mentioned *Raphe*, said one, had issue  
*Will*, who married *Alice*, the daughter and heire of *Tho*.



of Edmerston. *Wil.* had another *Wil.* and he had *John*, and *John* againe had *Wil.* This *Wil.* had *Roger*, who vpon *Julian*, sister and coheire of *John Hill* of *Flect*, begat *John* and *Richard*, father to the Gentleman now liuing, and he matched with *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Southcott*, and one of the heires to her mother, the daughter of *Barnhouse*: besides which, hee succeeded to his vncle *Johns* inheritance, who deceased issuelesse: and being yet scarcely entred the limits of an healthfull olde age, seeth his pedigree extended into two farther descents. As for those outreaching mans memory, I haue seene them very sufficiently verified: his Armes are, *O.* an Eagle displayed *B.* pruning her wing, armed and langued *G.*

Vpon the top of a creek hereby, lyeth *Crocaddon*, the mansion of *M. Trenise*, a Gent. deriuing himselfe from the ancient and weldeſeruing *Chronicles* of that name; he beareth *G.* a garbe *O.*

A mile aboue *Haltop*, standeth *Cuttayle*, another house of *M. Edgecumbs*, so named (as wee may conieecture) of the French *Courtaile*, in English, short cut; because here, the salt water course is straightned, by the incroching banks. The buildings are ancient, large, strong and fayre, and appurtenanced with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills, with the deuotion of (in times past) a rich furnished Chappell, and with the charity of almes-houses for certaine poore people, whom the owners vsed to relecue. It is reported, & credited thereabouts, how *Sir Rie. Edgecumbe* the elder, was driuen to hide himself in those his thick woods, which overlook the riuer, what time being suspected of fauouring the Earle of *Richmonds* party, against King *R.* the 3. hee was hotely pursued, and narrowly searched for.



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Which extremity taught him a sudden policy, to put a stone in his cap, & tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were fast at his heeles, who looking downe after the noyse, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed that he had desperately drowned himselfe, gaue ouer their farther hunting, and left him liberty to shift away, and ship ouer into Brittain: for a gratefull remembrance of which deliery, hee afterwards builded in the place of his lurking, a Chappell, not yet vterly decayed.

*Voyages  
to & fro  
Phym-  
mouth,*

And thus hauing coasted the *Cornish* side of *Phym-  
mouth* haue, I hold it not amisse, to make report of such great voyages, as, by the memory of our Chronicles, or our owne view, from this harbour, tooke their beginning or ending.

1355.

Heere the neuer inough commended black Prince, attended by the Earles of *Warwick*, *Suffolk*, *Sarisbury*, and *Oxford*, the Lord *Chandos* and others, committed himselfe to the sea, with a navy of 300. bottoms, for landing and maintayning his fathers right in France; and hither, after his glorious battell at *Poitiers*, he returned, with the captiue French King and his nobles.

1501.

Heere the Lady *Katherine*, daughter to the King of Spaine, and wife to our Prince *Arthur*, tooke land, at her first arriuall in England.

1509.

Heere shipped himselfe, the Lord *Darcy*, sent by King *Henry* the 8. with a lusty crew of soldiers, for that *Ferdinands* iust assistance, against the Infidels: but vsed by him as a stale, for the vniust conquest of *Christian Nauay*.

Heere, mostly, haue the troupes of adventurers, made their *Rende? vous*, for attempting newe discoveries or inhabi-

inhabitanes as, *The, Stukehigh*, for Florida, *Sir Humphrey Gilbert* for Newfoundland, *Sir Rich. Greyville* for Virginia, *Sir Martyn Frebister*, and *Master Daniels*, for the North-west passage, *Sir Walter Raleigh* for Guiana, &c.

Here, Count *Montgomery* made forth, with a more commendable meaning, then able meanes, or wellspeeding effect, for relieuing the hard besieged, and sore distressed Rochellers.

Here, *Sir Fra. Drake* first extended the point of that liquid line, wherewith (as an emulator of the Sunnes glorie) he encompassed the world.

Here, *Master Candish* began to second him, with a like heroicall spirit, and fortunate successer.

Here, *Don Antonio*, King of Portugall, the Earles of *Cumberland*, *Essex*, and *Nottingham*, the Lord Warden of the Stanneries, *Sir John Norrice*, *Sir John Hopkins* (and who elswhere, and not herer) haue euer accustomed to our sayle, in carrying defiance, against the imaginarie new Monarch; and heere to cast anker, vpon their returne with spoyle and honour.

I omit the infinite swarme of single ships, and pettie flectes, dayly heere manned out to the same effect.

And here, in eightie eight, the foreremembred Lord Admirall expected, and set forth, against that heaven-threatening Armado, which, to bee tainted with the shamefuller disgrace, and to blaze our renoume with the brighter lustre, termed it selfe, Inuincible. But I may not grow ouer-lasciuious in extolling.

King 4. the 2. Anno 5. of his raigne, by Act of Parliament, restrained all passengers from shipping themselves in any other Ports then such as are there set down: of which *Phymouth* was one.

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*Hengsten* From Plymouth haven, passing farther into the countie, *Hengsten* downe presenteth his waste head and sides to our sight. This name is boroweth of *Hangst*, which in the Saxon signifieth a horse, & to such least dainie beastes it yeeldeth fittest pasture. The countie people haue a byword, that,

*Hengsten downe, well wrought,  
Is worth London towne, deare ybought.*

Which grewe from the store of Tynne, in former times, there digged vp: but that gainfull plentie is now fallen to a scant-sauing scarcitie. Those workes afford store of the formencioned *Cornish* Diamonds. The neighboring Inhabitants observe also, that when the top of *Hengsten* is capped with a cloud, the same boadeth a shoure within short time after.

*Roger Hengsten* reporteth, that about Anno 806. a fleet of Danes arrived in West-wales, with whome the Welsh ioyned in insurrection against king *Egbricht*, but hee gloriously discomfited them, at *Hengistendune*, which I take to bee this place (if at least West-wales may, by interpretation, passe for *Cornwall*) because the other prouince, of that name, is more commonly diuided into North and South.

*Carybullocke.* This down is edged by *Carybullock*, sometimes a parke of the Dukes, but best brooking that name, now it hath lost his qualitie, through exchanging Deere for Bullocke.

*Lawhitton* A little aside from hence, lyeth *Lawhitton*, now *Lawhitton*, which (as I haue elsewhere noted) was exempted vnto *Edmulf* Bishop of Creditune, from the *Cornish* Diocesse, to which yet, both for the temporallie, and spirituallie, the same oweth present subiection.

Mary,

Mary, into what new names *Palastris* & *Callistris* there also mentioned, are now metamorphized, I must say *amplius*. Those buildings commonly knowne by the name of *Lanston* and written *Lanceston*, are by the *Cornishmen*, *Lanceston* called *Lestowant* (for in *Cornish* signifieth broad, & those are scatteringly erected) and were anciently termed *Lan-shaphaden*, by interpretation, *S. Stephens Church*: they consist of two boroughs, *Downeuet* and *Newport*: that (perhaps so called) of downe yeeding, as hauing a steep hill this, of his newer erection. With them ioyn the parishes of *S. Thomas* & *S. Stephens*. The parish Church of *Lanceston* it selfe, fetcheth his title of dedication, from *Mary Magdalen*, whose image is curiously hewed in a side of the wall, and the whole Church sayely builded.

The towne was first founded (saith *M. Hooker*) by *Ed-900*. *dolphus*, brother to *Alfius*, Duke of *Deuon* and *Cornwall*, and by his being girded with a wall, argueth in times past to haue curied some valow.

A newe increase of wealth, expresseth it selfe in the Inhabitants late repayred and enlarged buildings. They are gouerned by a Maior, and his scarlet-robde brethren, and reape benefit by their sayres and markets, and the County Assizes. The Statute of *32. Henry 8.* which tooke order touching Sanctuaries, endowd this towne with the priuiledge of one, but I find it not turned to any use.

To the town there is adioynant in site, but sequestred in Iurisdiction, an ancient Castle, whose steeperocky-footed Keepe, hath his top enuironed with a treble wal, and in regard thereof, men say, was called, Castle terrible. The base court compriseth a decayed Chappell, a

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large hall, for holding the shire-Affizes, the Constables dwelling house, and the common Gayle,

About 50. yeeres past, there were found certaine leather coynes in the Castle wall, whose faire stamp and strong substance, till then resisted the assaule of time, as they would now of couetousnesse,

A little without the towne, were founded a Friery, and anno 1128, an Abbey, furthered by Reinald Earle of Cornwall,

*Pembroke* About 2. miles distant from Launceston, *Pembroke* manour coasteth the high way, claiming the right of ancient demaine, & sometimes appertaining to the Earles of Huntingdon, but purchased not long since by the late M. George Grenville, who descended from a younger brother of that family, and through his learning and wisdom, advanced his credit to an especiall good regard in his Countrey. He married *Julian*, one of the 6. daughters and heires of *William Viel*: and *Iane*, the daughter to *Sir Iohn Arundel* of Treerne. *Richard* his father took to wife, one of *Kelwayes* heires, and *Degory* his graundfather, one of the inheritors to *Tregarthen*: which helps, together with his owne good husbandry, haue endowred his sonne with an elder brothers livelyhood: he beareth G. three Restes O.

*Trecarell* In *Lazant* parish heereby, master *Christopher Harris* owneth a third part of *Trecarell* (the proiect and onset of a sumptuous building) as coheire to the last Gentleman of that name, but admitteth no partner in the sweetly tempered mixture of bounry and thrift, gravity and pleasantnes, kindnesse and stoutnes, which grace all his actions. Hee beareth Sa, three Croissants within a border.

Neither



Neither may wee forget Master *Coringtons* house of *Newton*, old to him by succession, yet new, in respect of his owne antiquitie: diuers his auncestors haue reaped the praise and reputation of a stayed carriage, howbeit one of them, through his rash, but merrie pranks, is to this day principally remembred, by the name of the mad *Corington*. I haue heard him deliuer an obseruation, that, in eight liniall descents, no one borne heire of his house euer succeeded to the land: hee beareth *A. a Saultier Sa.*

*Trebigh*, a priuiledged franchise, is by his Lord, Master *William Wray*, conuerted to a generall welcomer of his friends and neighbours. Hee married the daughter of Sir *William Courtney*: his father the coheire of *Killigrew*. Hee beareth *Sa. a Fesse betweene three battel-axes A.*

*Poole*, for his low and moyst seate, is not vnaptly named, houseth Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, farre beneath his worth & calling: he married Sir *Henry Killigrews* daughter: his father, the coheire of *Reskimer*; his graundfather *Lamellyns* Inheritrix.

*Poole* standeth in *Mynhinet* parish, where Sir *Jonathan* hath a large priuiledged Manour of the same name: the Benefice is giuen by *Excester Colledge* in *Oxford*, none but the fellowes admittable, wherethrough it hath sccessiue beene graced, with three well borne, well learned, and welbeloued Incumbents; Doctor *Tremayne*, Master *Billet*, and Master *Denis*. Out of Sir *Jonathan*s house is also descended Master *Edward Trelawny*, a Gentleman qualified with many good parts. Their armes are *A. a Cheuron, S. betweene three Oke-leaves Vert.*



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Sundrie other Gent. rest beholden to this hundred, for their dwellings, who, in an equiuable mediocritie of fortune, do happilie possesse themselves, and communicate their sufficient means to the service of their prince; the good of their neighbours, and the bettering of their own estates of which sort are, *M. Becket*, who beareth *S.* a Fesse, betweene three Boares heads coped, *Six* Crozses crosslet Fitchee. *O.* *M. Trigaeske*, who beareth *A.* a Cheuron betweene three Buckles *S.* *M. Spurre*. *G.* on a Cheuron. *O.* a rose of the first, and 2. mullets pearnd *S.* *M. Aligh B.* a Griffon leguant *O.* armed *G.* betweene 3. Croissants *A.* *M. Lower B.* a Cheuron engrayled *O.* betweene three Roses *A.* *M. Trenisa G.* a garb *O.* *M. Chiverton A.* a Castle *S.* standing on a hill *V.* Manaton. *A.* on a Bend *S.* three mullets of the field, and some others.

## Stratton Hundred.

**S**tratton Hundred extendeth the breadth of *Cornwall*, to the North, as that of East beginneth it on the South, and therefore it shall next succcede. His circuit is slender, but his fruitfulnessse great, and the Inhabitants industrie commendable, who reape a large benefit from their orchards and gardens, but specially from their Garlick (the Countreymans Triaele) which they vent, not onely into *Cornwall*, but many other shires besides.

*Stratton.* Stratton, the onely marker towne of this Hundred, gaue the same his name, and (if I mistake not) taketh it from *Strata*, a street: other memorable matter to report thereof, I finde not any.

Vpon one side of the towne, lyeth master *Chamonds* house

house and place, of *Launcels*, (so called, for that it was sometimes a Cell, appertaining to the Abbot of Hart-  
*Launcels*

This Gentlemans father, late deceased, received at Gods hands, an extraordinarie fauour, of long life.

Hee serued in the office of a Iustice of peace, almost 60. yeeres.

He knew aboue 50. seuerall Iudges of the westerne circuit.

He was vncle, and great vncle to at least 300. where-  
 in yet, his vncle and neighbour, master *Greyuile*, par-  
 son of Kilkhampton, did exceed him.

He married one of the daughters and heires of *Tre-  
 menner*, and by her saw five sonnes, and two daughters,  
 the yongest out-stepping 40. yeeres.

Sir *Iohn Chamond* his father, a man learned in the com-  
 mon lawes, was knighted at the Sepulchre, and by dame  
*Jane*, widdowe to Sir *Iohn Arundell* of *Trerice*, and  
 daughter to Sir *Thomas Greyuile*, had an elder sonne cal-  
 led *Thomas*, whose two daughters, and heires, by *Arscot*,  
 caried part of the lands, to *Tripeony*, and *Trenanian*, with  
 whome they matched.

Master *Chamond* beareth *A*, a Cheuron betweene 3.  
 flowers de lance; *G*.

In *Launcels* parish, also, standeth *Norton*, the house of  
*Norton*
*M. Tristram Arscot*, a Gēt. who by his traauailing abroad  
 in his yonger yeres, hath the better enabled himselfe, to  
 discharge his calling at home. He took to wife, *Eulalia*,  
 the widdow of the wife, and vertuous *M. Edmund Tre-  
 mayne*, and daughter of Sir *Iohn Semleger*, whose stately  
 house of *Auary*, in *Deuon*, he purchased, & thither hath  
 lately remoued his residence, he beareth party per Che-  
 uron *B. et E.* in chiefe two stagges heads cabased *O*.

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**Stow.** Vpon the North-sea, thereby, bordereth **Stow**, so singly called, *Rey Inimicus*, as a place of great and good marke & scope, and the auncient dwelling of the *Grymiles* famous family, from whence are issued diuers male branches, and whither the females haue brought in a verie populous kindred; Master *Bernard Grymille*, sonne and heire to Sir *Richard*, is the present owner, and in a kind magnanimitie, treadeth the honourable steps of his auncestors.

**Tonacumb.** Tonacumb, late the house of Master *John Kempsborne*, alias, *Lea*, who married *Katherine*, the daughter of Sir *Peers Courtney*, is, by his issuelesse decease, descended to his brothers sonne: hee beareth *A.* three Pine-apple trees *V.*

**Bude.** Returning to the Westwards, wee meete with **Bude**, an open sandie Bay, in whose mouth riseth a little hill, by euerie sea-floud made an Iland; and thereon, a decayed Chappell: it spareth roade onely to such small shipping, as bring their tide with them, and leaueth them drie, when the ebbe hath carried away the Salt-water.

**Efford.** Vpon one side hereof, Master *Arundel* of *Trerice* possesseth a pleasant-seated house, and demaines, called **Efford**, alias, *Ebbingford*, and that not vnproperly, because euerie low water, there affordeth passage to the other shore: but now it may take a new name, for his better plight: for this Gentleman hath, to his great charges, builded a Salt-water Mill, athwart this Bay, whose causey serueth, as a verie convenient bridge, to saue the way-farers former trouble, let, and daunger. It is receiued by tradition, that his belfire, Sir *John Arundel*, was forewarned, by 1 wot not what Calker, how

how he should bee staine on the sands, For standing which encounter, he alwaies thumped Efford, & dwelt at Tregies, another of his houses. But, as the proverbe sayth, *Fata viam inueniunt*, and as experience teacheth men's curiosity, *Fata viam seruit*. It hapned, that what time the Earle of Oxford surprized Sir *Michells* mount by policy, and kept the same by strong hand, this Sir *John Arundel* was Sherife of *Cornwall*, wherethrough, vpon duety of his office, and commaundement from the Prince, hee marched thither, with *posse Comitatus*, to besiege it, and there, in a skirmish on the sands, which deuide the mount from the continēt, he fulfilled the effect of the prophecy, with the losse of his life, and in the said mounts Chappell lieth buried.

So *Cambyses* lighted on *Ecbatana* in Egypt, and *Alexander Epirot*, on *Acheras* in Italy, to bring them to their end. So *Philip* of Macedon, and *Atis* the sonne of *Crasus*, found a chariot in a sword's hilt, and an Iron poynted weapon at the hunting of a Bore, to delude their preuentive wearinesse. So *Amilcar* supped in *Siracusa*, & the Prince of Wales wore a Crown thorow Cheap-side, in another sort and sense then they imagined, or desired. And so Pope *Gerebert*, and our King *H. the 4.* traualled no farther, for meeting their fatall Hierusalem, then the one to a Chappell in Rome, the other to a chamber in Westminster.

*S. Marie Wike* standeth in a fruitfull soyle, skirted with a moore, course for pasture, and combrous for travellers. *Wic*, by master *Lambert*, signifieth a towne; by master *Camden*, *Stationem*, vel *Sinum*, *ubi exercitus agit*. This village was the birth-place of *Thomasine Bonanure*, I know not, whether by descent, or euent, so called:

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for whiles in her girlish age she kept sheepe on the fore-  
 remembred moore, it chanced, that a London mar-  
 chant passing by, saw her, heeded her, liked her, begged  
 her of her poore parents, and carried her to his home.  
 In proceſſe of time, her miſtreſſe was ſummoned by  
 death to appeare in the other world, and her good  
 thewes, no leſſe then her ſeemely perſonage, ſomuch  
 contented her maſter, that he aduanced her from a ſer-  
 uant, to a wife, and left her a wealthy widdow. Her ſe-  
 cond marriage befell with one *Henry Gall*: her third and  
 laſt, with Sir *John Percinall*, Lord Maior of London,  
 whom ſhe alſo ouerliued. And to ſhew, that vertue as  
 well bare a part in the deſert, as fortune in the meanes  
 of her preferment, ſhe employed the whole reſidue of  
 her life and laſt widdowhood, to works no leſſe bounti-  
 full, then charitable: namely, repaying of high waies,  
 building of bridges, endowing of maydens, relieuing  
 of priſoners, feeding and apparelling the poore, &c. A-  
 mongſt the reſt, at this *S. Mary Wike*, ſhe founded a  
 Chaunterie and free-ſchoole, together with faire lod-  
 gings, for the Schoolemaſters, ſchollers, and officers, and  
 added twenty pound of yeerely reuennue, for ſuppor-  
 ting the incident charges: wherein at the bent of her  
 deſire was holy, ſo God bleſſed the ſame with al wiſhed  
 ſucceſſe: for diuers the beſt Gent. ſonnes of *Devon* and  
*Cornwall* were there vertuouſly trained vp, in both kinds  
 of diuine and humane learning, vnder one *Chalwel*, an  
 honeſt and religious teacher, which cauſed the neigh-  
 bours ſo much the rather, and the more to rewe, that a  
 petty ſmacke onely of Popery, opened a gap to the op-  
 preſſion of the whole, by the ſtatute made in *Edw. the 6.*  
 againe, touching the ſuppreſſion of Chaunteries.

Such

Such strange accidents of extraordinary advancements, are verified by the ample testimonie of many histories, and, amongst the rest, we read in *Machiavel* (howbeit controuled by the often reprobud *Iouius*) that *Castruccio Castracani* climed from a baster birth, to a farre higher estate. For being begotten in *Lucca*, by vnknowne parents, and cast out, in his swadling clouts, to the wide world, he was taken vp by a widdowe, placed by her with a Clergy man her brother, giuen by him to a Gent, called *Francesco Guinigi*, and by *Guinigi* left tutor to his onely sonne. From which step, his courage and wisdom raysed him by degrees, to the souerainty of *Lucca*, the Senatorship of *Rome*, the speciall fauour of the Emperour, and a neere hope (only by death preuented) of subduing *Florence*.

### *Lesnewith Hundred.*

**L**esnewith Hundred taketh his name of a parish therein (as *Stratton* doth of a towne) memorable for nothing else. It may be deriued, either from *Les*, which in *Cornish* signifieth broad, and *newith*, which is new, as a new Breadth, because it enlargeth his limits farther into *Cornwall* on both sides, whereas *Stratton* is straightened on the one by *Deuon*: or from *Les* and *gwith*, which importeth broad Ashen trees, & for *Euphonias* sake being turned into *n*.

The first place which heere offreth it selfe to sight, is *Bottreaux Castle*, seated on a bad harbour of the North sea, & suburbed with a poore market town, yet entitling the owner in times past, with the stile of a Baron, from who, by match it descended to the *L. Hungerford*, & resteth

*Bottreaux Castle*



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in the Earle of Huntingdon. The diuersified roomes of a prison, in the Castle, for both sexes, better preserved by the Inhabitants memorie, then discernable by their owne endurance, shew the same, heretofore to haue exercised some large iurisdiction.

*Tintagel.*

Not farre from thence, *Tintagel*, more famous for his antiquitie, then regardable for his present estate, abutteth likewise on the sea; yet the ruines argue it, to haue beene once, no vnworthie dwelling for the *Cornish* princes. The cymment wherewith the stones were layd, resisteth the fretting furie of the weather, better then themselves. Halfe the buildings were rayled on the continent, and the other halfe on an Island, continued together (within mens remembrance) by a drawe-bridge, but now diuorced, by the downefalne steepe Cliffes, on the farther side, which, though it shut out the sea from his wonted recourse, hath yet more strengthened the late Island: for, in passing thither, you must first descend with a dangerous declyning, and then make a worse ascent, by a path, as euerie where narrow, so in many places, through his sticklenesse occasioning, and through his steepnesse threatening, the ruine of your life, with the failing of your foote. At the top, two, or three terrifying steps, giue you entrance to the hill, which supplieth pasture for sheepe, and conyes: Vpon the same, I saw, a decayed Chappell, a faire spring of water, a Caue, reaching once, by my guides report, some farre way vnder ground, and (which you will perhaps suspect of vntruth) an Hermites graue, hewen out in the rocke, and seruing each bodies proportion for a buriall. But, if that in Wales carrie an equall veritie, the myracle will soone reape credite: for this is so  
sloped

sloped inwards at both ends, that any tall stature shall find roome by a little bending, as the short in the bottome by extending.

The fardest poynt of this hill, is called Black head, *Black-head.* well knowne to the coasting Mariners. The high cliffs are by sea vnaccessible round abouts, sauing in one only place, towards the East, where they proffer an vneassie landing place for boats, which being fenced with a garretted wall, admitteth entrance thorow a gate, sometimes of yron, as the name yet continuing, expresseth, and is within presently commaunded by a hardly clymed hill, Vnder the Iland runnes a caue, thorow which you may rowe at ful sea, but not without a kinde of hor- rour, at the vncouthnesse of the place. M. Camden deli- uereth vs these verses out of an olde Poet, touching Tintogel.

*Est locus Abrini sinuoso littore ponti,  
Rupe situs media, reflus quem circuit aestus.  
Fulminat hic laeae, turrita vertice Castrum,  
Namine Tindagium, veteres dixere Corini.*

Which import in English:

There is a place within the wind-  
ing shore of Seuerne sea,

On mids of rock, about whose foote,

The tydes turne-keeping play:

A towry-topped Castle heere,

wide blazeth ouer all,

Which *Corinus* auncient broode,

*Tindagel* Castle call.

It is not layd vp amongst the least vaunts of this Castle, that our victorious *Arthur* was here begotten by the valiant *Pter Pendragon*, vpon the fayre *Igerne*, and

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that without taint of bastardy, sayth *Arthur*, because  
her husband dyed some houres before.

Of later times, Tintogel hath kept long silence in our  
stories, vntill *H.* the 3. raigne, at which time (by *Mat. Paris*  
report) his brother, Earle *Ri.* grew into obloquy for priuy  
receyuing there, & abetting, his nephew *David*, against  
the King. After which, being turned from a Palace to a  
8. R. 2. prison, it restrained one *John Northampton* libertie, who  
for abusing the same, in his vnruely Maioralty of Lond<sup>o</sup>,  
was condemned hither, as a perpetuall Penitenciary. A  
fee of ancienty belonging to this Castle, was cancelled as  
vnnecessary, by the late L. Treasurer *Burleigh*.

One collecting the wonders of *Cornwall*, rimed tou-  
ching this, as followeth :

**T**intogel in his ruines vautes,  
Sometimes the seate of Kings,  
And place which worthy *Arthur* bred,  
Whose prayse the Breton sings.  
A bridge these buildings ioynd, whom now  
The fallen cliffs diuorce,  
Yet strength'ned so, the more it scorne  
Foes vayne attempting force.  
There, caue aboue, entrie admits,  
But thorowfare denies;  
Where that beneath alloweth both,  
In safe, but gastly wise.  
A Spring there wets his head, his foote  
A gate of Iron gardes:  
There measure due to eche ones length,  
The Hermits graue awards,

**I**n the mids of the wilde moores of this Hundred, far  
from

from any dwelling or riuer, there lyeth a great standing water, called Dosmery poole, about a mile or better in compasse, fed by no perceyued spring, neither hauing any auoydance, vntill (of late) certaine Tynners brought an Audit therefrom. The countrey people held many strange conceits of this poole; as, that it did ebbe & flow, that it had a whirle-poole in the midst thereof, and, that a fagot once throwne thereinto, was taken vp at Foy haven, 6. miles distant. Wherefore, to try what truth rested in these reports, some Gent. dwelling not farre off, caused a boate and nets to be carried thither ouer land. Fish they caught none, saue a fewe Eeles vpon hookes: the poole prooued no where past a fathome and halfe deepe, and for a great way very shallow. Touching the opinion of ebbing and flowing, it should seeme to bee grounded, partly vpon the increase, which the raines floods brought thereinto frō the bordering hils (which perhaps gaue also the name; for *Dae*, is, come, and *maur*, great) and the decrease, occasioned by the next drowth, and partly, for that the windes doe driue the waues to and fro, vpon those sandie bankes: and thus the miracle of Dosmery poole deceased. Of this other wonder hee sayd,

*Dosmery poole amid the moores,*

*On top stands of a hill,*

*More then a mile about no streames*

*Is empt, nor any fill.*

Camelford, a market and Fayre (but not faire) towne, fetcheth his deriuatiō from the riuer Camel, which runneth thorow it, and that, from the Cornish word *Cam*, in English, crooked, as *Cum*, frō the often winding stream. The same is incorporated within Maidnalty, & nameth Burgesles to the Parliamēt, yet steppeth little before the

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meanest sort of Boroughs; for store of Inhabitants; or  
the Inhabitants store.

525. Vpon the riuer of Camel, neere to Camelford, was  
that last dismal battel strooken betweene the noble king  
*Arthur*, and his treacherous nephew *Mordred*, wherein  
the one took his death, and the other his death wound.  
For testimony whereof, the olde folke thereabouts will  
shew you a stone, bearing *Arthurs* name, though now  
depraued to *Atry*.

812. Master *Camden* letteth vs vnderstand, that this  
towne is sometimes termed *Gasselford*; wherethrough  
we may marke it for the lists of a great fight betweene  
the Bretons & *Deuonshire* men, which *Houedan* assigneth  
to haue bene darrayned at *Gauelford*, and perhaps the  
same, which the saide Master *Camden* voucheth out of  
820. *Marianus Scotus*, and describeth by these verses of an el-  
der Poet:

*Naturam Gambela fontis,  
Mutatam stupet esse sui, transcendit inundans  
Sanguineus torrens ripas, & ducit in aquor  
Corpora caesorum, plures matore videres,  
Et petere auxilium, quos unda vita reliquit.*

The riuer Camel wonders, that  
His fountaines nature shoves  
So strange a change, the bloody streame  
Vpswelling ouerflowes  
His both side banks, and to the sea  
The slaughtered bodies beares:  
Full many swimme, and sue for ayde,  
While waue their life outweares,  
In our forefathers daies, when deuotion as much ex-  
ceeded

ceeded knowledge, as knowledge now commeth short of deuotion, there were many bowssening places, for curing of mad men, and amongst the rest, one at Altermunne in this Hundred, called *S. Nannes* poole, which *S. Nannes* Saints Altar (it may be) by *pari pro toto*, gaue name to the poole. Church: and because the manner of this bowssening is not so vnpleasing to heare, as it was vncasie to seele, I will (if you please) deliuer you the practise, as I receyued it from the beholders.

The water running from *S. Nannes* well, fell into a square and close walled plot, which might bee filled at what depth they listed. Vpon this wall was the franticke person set to stand, his backe towards the poole, and from thence with a sudden blow in the brest, tumbled headlong into the pond: where a strong fellowe, provided for the nonce, tooke him, and tossed him vp and downe, alongst and athwart the water, vntill the patient, by forgoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury. Then was hee conueyed to the Church, and certaine Masses sung ouer him, vpon which handling, if his sight was returned, *S. Nannes* had the thanks: but if there appeared small amendment, he was bowssened againe, and againe, while there remayned in him any hope of life, for recovery.

It may be, this deuice tooke original from that master Schimp of Bedlem, who (the fable saith) vsed to cure his patients of that impatience, by keeping them bound in pooles, vp to the middle, and so more or lesse, after the fit of their fury.



## The suruey of Cornwall.

### Trigge Hundred.

**T**He name of Trig, in *Cornish*, signifieth an Inhabitant; howbeit, this Hundred cannot vaunt any ouer-large scope, or extraordinary plenty of dwellings: his chiefe towne is Bodmyn, in *Cornish*, *Bot venna*, commonly termed Bodman, which (by illusion, if not Etimology) a man might, not vnaptly, turne into Badham: for of all the townes in *Cornwall*, I holde none more healthfully seated, then Saltash, or more contagiously, then this. It consisteth wholly (in a maner) of one street, leading East and West, welncere the space of an Eastern mile, whose South side is hidden from the Sunne, by an high hill, so neerely coasting it in most places, as neither can light haue entrance to their staires, nor open ayre to their other roomes. Their back houses, of more necessary then cleanly seruice, as kitchins, stables, &c. are clymed vp vnto by steps, and their filth by euery great showre, washed downe thorow their houses into the streetes.

The other side is also ouerlooked by a great hill, though somewhat farther distant: and for a *Corallarium*, their conduite water runneth thorow the Churchyard, the ordinary place of buriall, for towne and parish. It breedeth therefore little cause of maruaile, that euery generall infection is here first admitted, & last excluded: yet the many decayed houses, proue the towne to haue bene once very populous; and, in that respect, it may stil retain the precedence, as supported by a weekly market, the greatest of *Cornwall*, the quarter Sessions for the East diuision, and halfe yeerely faires. The iurisdiction thereof is administred by a Maior and his brethren, and

vpon

vpōn warrant of their Charter, they claime authoritie, to take acknowledgement of statute bonds.

In former times, the Bishop of *Cornwall* (as I haue elsewhere related) held his Sec at *S. Petre's*, in this towne, yntill the Danish pirats, firing their Palace, forced them to remoue the same, with their residence, vnto *S. Germans*. They were succeeded by a Priory, and Friery; which later, serued a while as a house of correction, for the shire, but with greater charge, then benefit, or continuance.

For other accidents, I find, that *Perkyn Warbeck*, after his landing in the West parts of *Cornwall*, made this towne the Rendez vous of his assembling forces, for achieving his, alike deseruing, and speeding enterprise against King *Henry* the seventh.

Hither, also, in the last commotion, flocked the Rebels, from all quarters of the shire, pitching their campe at the townes end; and here they imprisoned such Gentlemen, as they had plucked out of their holdes, and houses, vntill the fortune of warre gaue verdit with the sight of iustice, for their well deserued euill speeding.

*Sir Anthony Kingston*, then Prouost-marshall of the Kings armie, hath left his name more memorable, then commendable amongst the townsmen, for causing their Maior to erect a gallowes before his owne doore, vpon which, (after hauing feasted *Sir Anthony*) himselfe was hanged.

In like sort (say they) he trusted vp a millers man, thereby, for that he presented himselfe in the others stead, saying he could neuer do his master better seruice.

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01. *Barren tongues,* readily inclined to the worst reports, have left out a part of the truth, in this tale, that the rest might carrie the better grace. For Sir *Anthony* did nothing herein, as a Iudge, by discretion, but as an officer, by direction; and besides, hee gave the Master sufficient watchwordes of timely warning, & large space of respite (more then which, in regard of his owne perill, he could not afford) to shift for safety, if an vnescrowable destiny, had not haltered him to that advancement. As for the millers man, he equalled his master, in their common offence of rebellion, and therefore it deserved the praise of mercy, to spare one of the two, and not the blame of crueltie, to hang one for another.

*Free  
schools.*

*Children  
forebal-  
sening of  
more.*

I should perhaps haue forgotten the free schoole here, mainayned by her maiesties liberalitie, were I not put in mind thereof, through afore-halssening of this rebellion, by an action of the schollers, which I will report from some of their owne mouthes. About a yeere before this sturre was rayfed, the schollers, who accustomedly diuide themselves, for better exploiting their pastimes, grewe therethrough into two factions; the one whercof they called the olde religion; the other, the new. This once begunne, was prosecuted amongst the in all exercises, and, now and then, handled with some egernesse and roughnes, each partie knowing, and still keeping the same companions, and Captaine. At last one of the boyes, conuerted the spill of an olde candle-sticke to a guine, charged it with powder and a stone, and (through mischance, or vngraciousnesse) therewith killed a calfe; whereupon, the owner complayned, the master whipped, and the diuision ended.

By

By such tokens, sometimes wonderfull, sometimes  
ridiculous, doth God in his pleasure, foreshew future  
accidents: as in the Planets, before the battell at Thra. *U. L. 22.*  
simasus, betweene *Hannibal* and the Romanes, by the  
fighting together of the Sunne and Moone. In birds, *Val. Max.*  
what *Antony* brought forth the remnant of his army  
at Philippi, against *Cesar* and *Antony*, by the furious  
bickering betweene two Eagles. In men, against the de- *Iosephus.*  
struction of Hierusalem, by the encountering of Chari-  
ots and armies in the ayre. And before *Alexanders* battell *Plutarch.*  
with *Darius*, first, by a casual skirmish of the camp-strag- *in Alex.*  
lers, vnder two Captaines, borrowing the names of *Andr.*  
those Princes: and then by *Alexanders* voluntary setting  
those Captaines to a single combat. Yea (to bring these  
examples neerer home) the like hath hapned both be-  
fore and since, amongst boyes in other places. *U. L. 22.*

When *Cesar* was departed from Rome, to try the tide *Dion.*  
of the worlds Empire with *Pompey*, the towne boyes *Casius.*  
(without any mans commaund) parted in twayne, the  
one side calling themselves *Pompeyans*, the other *Cas-*  
*sarians*; and then darrayning a kinde of battell (but  
without Armes) the *Casarians* got the ouerhand; *U. L. 22.*

A like prank vnder the like assumed names, and with *Idem.*  
like successe and boding, they played, when *Ostianus* and  
*Anthony* were, with like meanes, to decide the like So-  
uerainty. *U. L. 22.*

And to the same purpose, *Procopius* affirmeth, that the  
*Sannite* boyes, when they draue their cattel to feeding,  
after their vsuall maner of pastime, chafe out amongst  
themselves, two of the best actiuity and seemeliness;  
the one, they named *Bellisarius*, Generall for *Insulin* the  
Emperour in Italy, the other *Kiriges* king of the Gothes, *De bello*  
*Gothico L.*  
*primo.*

again

Kk

against

By

*The ſarney of Cornwall.*

againſt whom he warred. In the buckling of theſe counterfeit Commendments, he fell out with a knight of the worth, whom the aduerſe party with a iesting and craking manner, hanged vpon the next tree, in earnest, but yet with no intent to kill him.

This while it happens, that a Wolfe is deſcroyed away runne the boyes: ſaſt abides the imaginary Peſon, and ſo faſt, that for want of timely reſcouſe, the breath poaſted out of his body, and left the ſame a lifeleſſe carcaſe. The which notified to the Samonites, quitted the ſtripplings (or ſlipstrings) of their puniſhment, but encreaſed the diſmay of the elder people.

A like accident beſell ſiſhence, by teſtimony of the eceremonious *Texens*, as a preſage of ſome the Prince of Condyes death, a 309. Foure daies before which, at Kaintes, the youth of all ſorts, from 9. to 22. yeres age, aſſembled, and (of their owne accord) choſe two Commenders, one they entiled the Prince of Condy, the other *Monsieur*, who then lay in the field againſt him. For three dayes ſpace, they violently aſſaulted each other, with ſtones, clubs, and other weapons, vntill at laſt it grew to Piſtoles: by one of which, the imaginary Prince receiued a quelling wound in his head, about 10. a clock in the morning: the very howre (ſaith this Portugall confeſſour) that the Prince himſelfe, by a like ſhot was ſlaughtered.

The ſame authour voucheth a ſemblable chaunce, ſomewhat before the ſiege of Rochell 1572. where, ſome of the boyes banded themſelves, as for the Mayor, and others for the King, who after 6. dayes ſkirmiſhing, at laſt made a compoſition, and departed: even as that ſiege



fight endured his wounds, and finally brake up in a  
 So doth *Moravian Calabrigus* giue vs to wit, that in  
 the year 1594, a Turkish Beglerbey of Greece, either  
 seeking by a fore-coniecture, to be ascertained himselfe,  
 or desirous to nulle the younger sort in martiall exploits,  
 led out of *Alba Regalis*, about 6000 Turkish boyes, aged  
 betweene 11. and 14. yeeres, and leuered them into two  
 troups, terming the one, The Christian, the other, The  
 Turkishabation. Those, he directed to call vpon *Iesus*,  
 these, vpon *Hala*: both parts hee enioyned to bicker co-  
 rageously, and egged them onward with the excheit  
 of rewards. The token is giuen, the forces encounter,  
 the fight is hott, in the end, the Turks betake them-  
 selves to their heeles, and lesot party carryeth away the  
 victory. But such occurrences do not alwayes either fore-  
 goe, or foresignifie, for sometimes they fall out idle, and  
 sometimes not at all. Howbeit, *Nicolas Chanias* takeeth  
 is very vnkindly, that God would not spare some watch-  
 word out of his precincts, to the Constantinopolitans,  
 whar time *Baldwyn* Earle of Flanders and others, first  
 assisted, and then conquered their City.

Touching *Veall* the Mercurialist, I haue spoken in my  
 former booke.

The yamblyer sort of *Bedmyn* townsmen vse some-  
 times to sport themselves, by playing the box with str-  
 gers, whome they summon to *Halgaue*. The name  
 signifieth the Goats moore, and such a place it is, lying a  
 little without the towne, and very full of quauemires.  
 When these mates meete with any rawe seruiling man,  
 or other young master, who may serue and deserue to  
 make pitimes, they cause him to be solemnely arrested,

gria

Kk 2

for

Halgaue  
 117.



for his appearance before the Mayor of H. gauer, when he is charged with wearing one spurre, or going without, or wanting a girdle, or some such like folly, and after he hath bene arraigned and tryed, with all request (for circumstances, judgement is given in some matters) and executed in some one ungracious prank to be so then, more to the skorne, then hurt of the party condemned.

Hence is sprung the proverbe, when we see one newly appareled, to say, He shall be presented in H. gauer Court.

But now and then, they extend this merriment with the largest, to the prejudice of over-credulous people, perswading them to fight with a Dragon lurking in H. gauer, or to see some strange matter, which concludes at least, with a trayning them into the mire.

Within short space after the great famine dispersed, touching the late effect of W. dr. which hire wells, some idle envious head rayed a braue, that there rested no lesse vertue (for sooth) for healing all diseases, in a plentifull spring, neere unto Bodmyn, called *Scarlett well*, which report grew so fast, and so fast, that tolke ranne flocking thither in huge numbers, from all quarters. But the neighbour Iustices, finding the abuse, and looking into the consequence, forbad the resort, loquestred the spring, and suppressed the miracle. Howbeit, the water should seeme to be healthfull, if not helpfull, for it retaineth this extraordinary quality, that the Cam is whiter, then the ordinary of his kinde, and will continue the best part of a yere, without alteration of sent or taste, onely you shall see it represent many colours, like the Raine-bowe, which (in my conceit) argueth a running

*Scarlett well.*

along the river some minerall veins, and sheweth the  
possessing of sundry verie notable waters yllustrious

Aside from this towne, towards the North side, ex-  
tendeth a fruitfull veine of land, comprising certayne  
parishes, which serueth better then any other place in  
Cornwall for Winter feeding, and finally enricheth  
the Parours. Herewithin sundry Gentlemen haue  
there planted their seates, as, in *S. Kew*, master *Cornish*,  
at *Bokelly*, in *S. Endellan*, master *Roscorne*, at his  
house of the same denomination, besides, master  
*Behn*, *Michell*, *Bart*, *Plumack*, *Quay*, and o-  
thers more.

But, yllustrious should haue beene added  
to *Cornish*, rightly *Cornish*, purporteth in *Cornish*, a  
black stock, and such a one the heire cometh, which hee  
saith to his ancient possessor manour, as the man-  
nour to his ancestours. His house *Bokelly* may be de-  
rived from *Bath*, in *Cornish*, a Goate, and *Kelly*, which is  
lost, and the Goate he giueth for his Armes. This Gen-  
tler married the daughter of *Peter Dine*, and left  
behind him three sonnes, *Kilmer*, *Waller*, and *Wilder*,  
with two daughters: those brought up in learning and  
experience abroad: these, in vertue and modesty at  
home: the fruites whereof, they taste and expresse, in a  
no lesse praise-worthy, then last continuing concord,  
hauing (not through any constraining necessitie, or  
constraining vow) but on a voluntary choyce, made  
their elder brothers mansion a Colledge of single living,  
and entertaining. Amongst whom I may not omit the  
yongest brother, whose well qualified and sweet plea-  
sing sufficiency draweth him out from this pleysters to  
conferse with, and assist his friends, and to whose coun-  
del judgement, I owe the thankful acknowledgement of

bna

K k 3

many



and loyned by a faire bridge of many arches. They  
 take their name from a fresh river, which (tho' payeth  
 his tribute to the sea and the river, yet (tho' it cometh from  
 his low passage, betweene steepes coasting hart for Loo,  
 and howe, asies the *Drift* pronunciation, doe little  
 differ.

East Loo voucheth lesse antiquity, as lately Intorpo-  
 rated, but vanteth greater wealth, as more Commodiously  
 seated: yet the foundation of their houses is grounded  
 on the sand, supporting (nay the lesse) those poore build-  
 ings, with a sufficient stablesse. Their profit chiefly  
 accrueh from their weekly marketes, and industrious  
 fishing, with boats of a middle size, able to brooke, but  
 not crosse the seas: howbeit, they are not altogether de-  
 stitute of bigger shipping, amongst which, one hath suc-  
 cessfully retained the name of the *Gony* of Loo, ever  
 since the first so called, did a great while sitheene, in a fu-  
 rious fight, take 7. French men of warr.

The towne towards the sea, is fenced with a garre-  
 ted wall, against any sudden attempt of the enemy.

West Loo mustereth an endowment with the like  
 meanes, but in a meaneer degree, and hath of late yeres  
 somewhat releued his former poveny.

Almost directly ouer against the barred haven of  
 Loo, extendeth *S. Georges* Island, about halfe a mile in  
 compasse, and plentifully stored with Conies. When  
 the season of the yere yeeldeth oportunity, a great abun-  
 dance of sundry sea-fowle breed vpon the strand, where  
 they lay, & hatch their egges, without care of building  
 any nests: in which time, repairing thither, you shall see  
 your head shadowed with a cloud of old ones, through  
 their diuersified cries, witnessing their generall dislike of

your disturbance, and your seats pastured with a large  
number of yong ones, some formerly, some newly, and  
some not yet disclosed, at which time (through the lease  
and kindnesse of Master *M.*, the owner) you may  
steale and take your choyce. This Gent. Armes, and 6.  
Chequeron vary betweene three Crownes.

*Liskerd.*

The middle market towne of this Hundred, is *Liskerd*. *Lisk*, in *Cornish*, is broad, and *ker*, is gone. Now, if  
I should say, that it is so called, because the widenesse of  
this Hundred, heere contracteth the traffike of the in-  
habitants, you might well thinke I listed, neither dare I  
avow it in earnest. But whence soever you derive the  
name, hard it is, in regard of the antiquity, to deduce the  
towne and Castle from their first originall: and yet I  
will not ioyne hands with them who terme it *Legio*, as  
founded by the Romanes, vnlesse they can approue the  
same by a Romane faith.

Of later times, the Castle serued the Earle of *Cornwall*  
for one of his houses; but now, that later is worn, euen  
out of date, and vfe. Goynages, Fayres, and markets,  
(as vitall spirits in a decayed bodie) keepe the inner  
partes of the towne aliuie, while the ruyned skirres  
accuse the iniurie of time, and the neglect of indus-  
trie.

*St. Glou*  
*parish*

*The other*  
*halfe*  
*stone.*

*St. Glou* parish, enasting *Liskerd*, brooketh his name  
by a more percing, then profitable ayre, which in those  
open wastes, scowreth away thrift, as well as sicknesse.  
Thither I rode, to take view of an antiquitie, called *The*  
*other halfe stone*; which I found to be thus. There are  
two moore stones, pitched in the ground, very neere  
together, the one of a more broade then thicke square,  
asle, about 8. foote in height, resembling the ordinary  
spill

hill of a Crosse, and somewhat roundly howell, with  
disper woike. The other comment shew of his fower  
length, by the better halfe, but, welneere, doubleth in  
breadth, and thickenesse, and is likewise handsomely  
carued. They both, are mortised in the top, leaving a  
little edgout the one side, as to accommodate the pla-  
cing of somewhat else thereupon. In this latter, are gra-  
ued certaine letters, which I caused to be taken out, and  
have here inserted, for better capacities, then mine own,  
to interpret.

a o n i  
 e p r o  
 3 α u t  
 p r o α n  
 i m α

Why this should be termed, The other halfe stone I  
cannot resolve with my selfe, and you much lesse.  
Howbeit, I hartingly wyme, it may proceede from one  
of these respects; either, because it is the halfe of a mo-  
numant, whose other part resteth elsewhere; or, for that  
it meaneth, after the Dutch phrase, and their owne  
measure, a stone and halfe. For, in Dutch, *een en een halve*,  
(another halfe) importeth, One and a halfe, as *seffens*  
doth in Latine. It should seeme to be a bound stone  
for some of the neighbours observed to mee, that the



# The Survey of Cornwall.

From the Church to the half way betwene Exeter and the lands end, and is distant full sixe myles from either.

The hur-  
lers.

Not far hence, in an open plaine, are to be seene cer-  
taine stones, somewhat squared, and fastened about a  
foote deepe in the ground, of which some fixe or eight  
stand upright in proportionable distannet they are ter-  
med, The hurlers. And alike strange observation is to be  
place here, as at Stonehenge, to wit, that a doubled  
numbring, neuer eueneth with the first. But for stranger  
is the country peoples report, that once they were men,  
and for their hurling vpo the Sabbath, so metamorpho-  
sed. The like whereof, I remember to haue read, touching  
some in Germany (as I take it) who for a sensible pro-  
phanation, with dauncing through the Priests scurrying,  
continued it on a whole year together.

Cheese-  
wring.

S. Neot.

Almost adioyning hereunto, is a heap of rocks, which  
presse one of a lesse size, fashioned like a cheese, and  
therethrough termed Wringcheese.

I know not well, whether I may ascribe to the parish  
of S. Neot in this Hundred, that which Mat. West repor-  
teth of K. Alfred, namely, how comming into Cornwall  
on hunting he turned aside, for doing his deuotion, into  
a Church, where S. George and S. Neot made their abodes  
(quere, whether he meane not their burials) or rather so  
resolue, because Asse so deliuer it, and there found his  
orison seconded with a happy effect.

S. Keyes  
well.

Next, I will relate you another of the Cornish natural  
wonders, viz. S. Keyes well, but lest you make a won-  
der first at the saying, before you take notice of the well,  
you must vnderstand, that this was not Keyes the main  
quell, but one of a gentler spirit and milder course, as will



*The survey of Cornwall.*

through his strange inclining. The mention of this Knight, calleth to my remembrance, a sometimes vnsouth seruauant of his, whose monstrous conditions, partly resembled that *Polyphemus*, described by *Homer* and *Virgil*, and liuely imitated by *Christos* in his *Orcon* or rather, that Egyptian *Polyphagus*, in whom (by *Athenius* report) the Emperour *Nero* tooke such pleasure. This fellow was taken vp by Sir *William*, vnder a hedge, in the deepest of Winter, where hee starued with cold, and hunger: hee was of stamrenance, of constitution leane, of face freckled, of composition, well proportioned, of dier, naturally, spare, and cleanly inough; yet, at his masters bidding, he would deuoure needles, thistles, the pith of Artichokes, raw, and liuing birds, wild fishes, with their scales, and feathers; burning coles and candles, and whatsoeuer else, howsoeuer vnsauorie, if it might be swallowed: neither this a little, but in such quantitie, as it often had a second wonder, how his belly should containe so much: yet could woman, at any time, discouer him doing of that, which necessity of nature requireth. Moreover, he would take a hot yron out of the fire, with his bare hand; neuer changed his apparel, but by constraint; and vsed to lie in strawe, with his head downe, and his heeles upwards. Spare he was of speech, and, in stead of halfe his words, vsed this terme *Six*, as I will *Six* him; for strike him, hee is a good *Six*, for many, &c. Over-sleeping, or some other accident, made him to lose a day; in that account of the weeke, so as he would not beleue, but that Sunday was Saturday, Saturday Friday, &c. To Sir *William* he bare such faithfullnesse, that hee would follow his horse, like a spaniell, without regard of way or wearinesse, waire

walkt at his chamber doore, the night time, suffering  
none to come neere him, and performe what secret his  
commanded, were it neyther lawfull, or dangerous.  
One time, his master, expecting strangers, sent him, with  
appliance, to his cove at the staide, to fetch some fish. In  
his way, he passed by a river, whereinto the tide then  
flowed, and certaine fisher men, were drawing their  
nets; which after to his sight had a while beheld, hee cast  
to have a share amongst them, for his masters. So into  
the water he leapt, and there, for the space of a flight  
shoot, waded and wallowed (for swimme hee could  
not) sometimes up, and sometime downe, carrying his  
panier still before him, to his owne extreame hazard  
of drowning, and the beholders great pitying, untill at  
last, all wet, and wearied, out he scrambled, and home  
he hie, with a bitter complaint to his master, of his ill  
fortune, that he could not catch some fish, as well as the  
rest, where so much was going. In this sort, he continued  
for many yeeres, which tyme I wote not what yeeres,  
or within howe many wayes, and abroad he request  
which requiter brought him, in the end, to his fore-  
deferred, and not avoyded destiny: for as under a hedge  
hee was found pyning, so under a hedge hee found his  
miserable death, through penury.

Sir *William* father married the daughter of *William*,  
his grandfather, the daughter and heire of *Her*, whose  
livelyhood repayed what the elder brothers daughters  
had impaired. The *Blacke Arnie* bare a Bull passant *G.*  
armed and crested.

In the same parish where *Willigarth* is seated, Master  
*Mary* inheriteth a house and demaynes. Hee married *Mary*,  
Truffe, his father, *Drage*. One of their uncles, *Drage*,  
within

*The summary of Cornwall.*

within the main body of a next neighbour to the house  
called *Praby*, (burdened with a payteres age) entertain-  
ned a British miller, as that people, for such idle occupa-  
tions, proue more handling, than purrowne. But this fel-  
lowes seruice befall continuall in the worst sentencie  
when, not long after his acceptance, wailes growe be-  
tweneys of France, he stealeth ouer into his countrey,  
redurneth priuily backe againe, with a French crew, sur-  
prized suddenly his master, and his ghosts, at a Christi-  
mas supper, carrieth them speedily vnto *Lathsegheys*,  
and forceth the Gent. to redeme his enlargement, with  
the sale of a great part of his touchewes.

*Polpera,*

A little to the Westwards from *Killigarth*, the poore  
harbour and village of *Polpera*, (not far from *Polpera*)  
scape hills, where plenty of fish is vented to the fish-  
mers, whom we call *lowers*.

The warmth of this Hundred, siding the South, hath  
entured many Gent. here to make choyce of their dwell-  
lings; as *Mr. Muller*, now *Shepherd*, of *Regarick*, continued to  
the *Wideslades* inheritance, vntill the fathers rebellion  
forfeited it to the Prince; and the Prince's large floire  
warded therewith his subjects.

*Wideslades* sonne led a walking life with his harpe, to  
Gentlemens houles, wherethrough, and by his other  
active qualities, hee was incited, *Sir, Tristram*, neither  
wanted he (as some say) a *beate*, *Island*, the more aptly to  
resemble his patterne.

Master *Muller* married the daughter of one *William*,  
a Counsellour at lawe in *Denon*; his father, a younger  
branch of the ancient stocke, planted in *Somersetshire*,  
tooke to wife the widdowe of *Century*, and daughter  
and heire to *Tristram*, by whose dowry, and his owne

induew

induew

induew,

Inducour, he purchased and sold to his former faire possessions, but now was combred with tides, which drawe this Gentleman to saue them all by new compositions with the pretenders, and for compassing the same, to get an extraordinary experience in husbandry. His accoutments bare S. on a playne Crosse, & quarter pierced w. Eagles of the field.

Ar S. *Winn* in habite of M. *Thomas Lowe*, commendable through his double provision, against the warres, as having both furnished himself with great ordnance, for private defence of the Country, and thrust forth his sonnes to be trained in martiall knowledge and exercises, for the publike seruice of the Countrey.












His wife was wife of *Ruthin*, daughters and heires: his mother, the daughter of *Trefry*, his house descended to his daughter by match with *Yrma*. He beareth B. a Chevron engrayled o. betweene three Ro-

Laurell, is the inheritance of M. *John Harb*, a Gentleman employed in sound iudgement, and other paise, worthy parts, to the seruice of his Prince and country, & the good of his friends and himself. His wife was daughter and heire to *Wen*, his mother sister to M. *Obad Harb*, which (by his vnder yeer wane of issue) leaueth him with a single expectation. He beareth S. y. Croissant within a border.

Treworgy is owed by M. *Kendall*, and endowed with a pleasant and profitable fishing and command of the river, w. his house vnder his house. He married with *Sad*, his mother was daughter to *Wyle* of *Dale*, and beareth B. a Chevron betweene y. Dolphins. His coat is of Glynfoord, manifesteth by this compounded name, the antiquitie of his descent, and



*The survey of Cornwall.*

the ordinary passage there, over Foy river. The flood  
of Sammons which it afforded, caused his ancestors  
to take the Sammon spears for their Armes: for her  
beard  a Chevron: between three Sammon  
spears.             

Sunday more Gentlemen this little Hundred posses-  
seth and possessioneth, as Code, who beareth 4. a Che-  
won, G. beweeke three Crownes. May, G. a Cheuron  
vary betwene three Crownes. A hym, 4. a Maunch  
Malraide, 6. within a border of the first charged with  
Quinquoyles, as the second Grilles, &c. But want of  
information and torments to waxe tedious, maketh mee  
fardle vp these, and omit the rest.

Hall.

It is hemmed in on the West, by the East side of Foy  
laine, as whose mount standeth Hill, in which  
more, and perhaps) such it was before, better man-  
rants reduced it to the present fruitfulness. The same  
descended to Sir Reinald Mohun, from his ancestors,  
by their march with the daughter and heire of Fitz Wil-  
liam; and (amongst other commodities) is apparant  
ed with a walk, which if I could as playnly shew you,  
as my selfe haue oftentimes delightfully seen it, you  
might & would know the same to be a place of diuer-  
sified pleasing: I will therefore do my best to trace you a  
shadow thereof, by which you (at least in part) giue a glimpse  
at the substance.

It is cut out in the side of a steep hill, whose foot  
the salt water washeth; & easily limbed; so firm for  
bowling, & stoured with sand; for looking up the way,  
closed with two thorn hedges, and banked with sweet  
senting flowers; & widened to a sufficient breadth, for  
the march of five or six in front, and extended, as nor

much lesse, then halfe a London mile: neyther doth it lead wearisomely forthright, but ye elderh varied, & yer, not ouer-busie turnings, as the grounds oportunitie affordeth; which aduantage encreaseth the prospect, and is conuerted on the foreside, into platformes, for the planting of Ordinance, and the walkers sitting; and on the back part, into Summer houses, for their more private retrait and recreation.

In passing along, your eyes shall be called away from guiding your feete, to descry by their fardest kenning, the vast Ocean, sparkled with ships, that continually this way trade, forth & backe, to most quarters of the world. Neerer home, they take view of all sized cocks, barges, and fisherboates, houerling on the coast. Againe, contracting your sight to a narrower scope, it lighteth on the faire and commodious hauen, where the tyde daily presenteth his double seruice, of flowing and ebbing, to carry and recarry whatsoeuer the Inhabitants shall bee pleased to charge him withall, and his creekes (like a young wanton loue) folde about the land, with many embracing armes.

This walke is garded vpon the one side, by Portruan; on the other, by Bodyneck, two fishing villages: behinde, the rising hill beareth off the colde Northren blasts: before, the towne of Foy subiecteth his whole length and breadth to your overlooking: and directly vnder you, ride the home and forraigne shipping; both of these, in so neere a distance, that without troubling the passer, or borrowing *Siemers* voyce, you may from thence, not only call to, but confere with any in the sayd towne or shipping.

*Monsieur la Neie* noteth, that in the great hall of

M.m.

justice,

## The survey of Cornwall.

The Fa-  
got.

justice, at Paris, there is no roome left, for any more Images of the French Kings: which some prophetically interpreted, to signifie a dissolution of that line, if not of the monarchy. But this halſening, the present flourishing estate of that kingdome, yterly convinceth of falshood. A farre truer foretoken, touching the Earle of *Devon* progeny, I haue ſcene, at this place of Hall, to wit, a kind of Fagot, whose age and painting, approueth the credited tradition, that it was carefully preſerued by thoſe noble men: but whether vpon that preſcience, or no, there mine author failes me. This fagot, being all one peece of wood, and that naturally growen, is wrapped about the middle part with a bond, and parted, at the ends, into ſoure ſticks, one of which, is, againe ſubdiuided into other twayne. And in ſemblable maner the laſt Earles inheritanc e accrued vnto 4. *Cornish Gent. Mohun, Trelawny, Arundell of Taluerne, and Tresburſſes* and *Tresburſſes* poſſion, *Courtney* of Ladocke, and *Vin-an*, do enioy, as deſcended from his two daughters and heires.

*Sir Reig. Mohun* is widdower of two wiues; the one, daughter to *Sir Henry Kalligrew*, the other, to *Sergeant Heale*: his father, *Sir William*, married, firſt, the daughter of *Horſey*, and one of the heires, by the common law, to *Sir Iohn* her late brother; and next, the widdowe of *Trelawny*, who, ouerliuing him, enioyeth this Hall, as part of her ioynture, a Lady, gracing her dignitie, with her vertue, and no leſſe expreſſing, then proteſſing religion. *Reignald*, father to *Sir William*, wedded the daughter of *Sir William Trenawion*. The armes of the *Mohuns* are O, a Croſſe engrayled Sa,

Powder

## Powder Hundred.

Some impute the force of Powder vnto this, that the same is conuerted, at an instant, from his earthy substance, to a fiery, and from the fire, into ayre; every of which changes, requireth a greater enlargement, one then other: wherefore it finding a barre, ouer, vnder, and on the back and sides, by the pieces strong imprisonment, by consequence breaketh forth with a sudden violence, at the mouth, where the way is least stopped, & driueth before it, the vnsetled obstacle of the bullet, imparting therunto a portio of his fury, To which (through want of a probable Etymon) I may, in part, relembe the hundred of Powder, not only for the names sake, but also because this parcel of the *Geniſh* earth, extendeth it selfe wider, and compriseth more parishes, then any other Hundred of the shire, as stretching East and West, from Boy to Falmouth: and South and North, welneere from one sea to the other.

In describing the same, we must begin where we left, *Foy hauē* to wit, at Foy hauē, in *Cornish* *Faith*. It receyueſh this name of the riuer, and bestoweth the same on the town. His entrance is garded with Block-houses, & that on the townes side, as also the towne in selfe, fortified & fenced with ordinance. The commendation of which industry, is principally due to the prouidence and direction of M. *Wil. Treſſy*, a Gent. that hath vowed his rare gifts of learning, wiſdome, & courage, to the good of his country, & made prooffe therof in many occurreis, & to whose iudicious correctiōs, these my notes haue bin not a little beholden. His faire & ancient house, Castle-wise builded,

## The surrey of Cornwall.

and sufficiently flanked, ouerlooketh the towne and haue with a pleasant prospect, and yet is not excluded from the healthfull ayre, and vse of the country, which occasioned his auncestours (though endowed elsewhere, with large reuennues, of their owne and their wiues inheritance) for many descents, to make here their ordinary residence, as is witnessed by their tombestones, which I haue seene in the church. One of them, about 145. yeeres sithence, valiantly defended this his dwelling, against the French, what time they had surprized the rest of the towne.

Hee married one of *Tremaynes* heires: his father, the heire of *Treshmy*: his graundfather, the daughter of *Killigrew*: and beareth 5. a Cheuron betwene three Hawthornes.

But I will retorne to the towne. During the warlike raignes of our two valiant *Edwards*, the first & third, the Foyers addicted themselves to backe their Princes quarrell, by coping with the enemy at sea, and made retorne of many prizes: which purchases hauing aduanced them to a good estate of wealth, the same was (while the quieter conditioned times gaue meanes) heedfully and diligently employed, and bettered, by the more ciuill trade of marchandise, and in both these vocations they so fortunately prospered, that it is reported, 60. tall ships did, at one time, belong to the harbour, and that they assisted the siege of *Callais*, with 49. saile. Hereon, a full purse begetting a stout stomack, our Foyers tooke heart at grasse, and chauncing about that time (I speake vpon the credit of tradition) to saile neere *Rye*, and *Winchelsea*, they stiffly refused to vaile their banners at the summons of those townes, which contempt (by the

the better enabled Sea-farers, (although indolent) caused the Rapiers to make out with might and maine against them; howbeit, with a more hardy onset, then happy issue: for the Foy men gaue them so rough entertainment at their welcome, that they were glad to forsake patch, without bidding farewell: the merit of which exploit, afterwards entitled them Gallants of Foy: and (it may bee) they sought to eternize this memorable fact, after the Greeke and Romane maner, by inuicting the towne of Golant with that name: notwithstanding *quere*, whether a causelesse ambition in the posteritie, turned not rather Golant into Gallant, for their greater glory. Once, the towne men vaunt, that for reskuing certaine ships of Rye from the Normans in *Henrie* the thirds time, they beare the armes, and enjoy part of the priuiledges appertaining to the Cinque Ports, whereof there is some memorie in their Chauncell window, with the name of *Eisart Bagge*, their principall Commander in that service. Moreover, the prowle of one *Nicholas*, sonne to a widdow, neere Foy, is deskanted vpon, in an old three mans song, namely, how he fought brauely at sea, with *John Dury* (a Gentlewemy, as I coniecture) set forth by *John* the Breton King, and (after much bloudshed on both sides) tooke, and slew him, in reuenge of the great rauine, and crueltie, which hee had forecommitted, vpon the English mens goods and bodics. Yet their so often good success, sometimes tasted the sawce of crosse speed, for *Thomas Walsingham* telleth vs, that *Sir Hugh Caluclay*, and *Sir Thomas Percy*, deputed to gard the sea, by R. the 2. Anno 1379. chanced there to meete a *Cornish* barge, belonging to Foy harbour, which hauing worne out his victuals, and



## The survey of Cornwall.

done, limited for the like service, was then sayling home-  
 wards, neither would be entreated by those knights, to  
 ioyne companie with them: howbeit they bought this  
 refusall verie deare. For no sooner was the English fleet  
 past out of sight, but that a Flemish man of warre light-  
 ned vpon them, and (after a long, and strong resistance)  
 ouermasted them as well, at last in force, as they did at  
 first in number, tooke the Barge, sunk it, and slaughtered  
 all the Saylers, one onely boy excepted, who in the heat  
 of the bickering, seeing which way the game would  
 goe, secretly stole aboard the Flemming, and closely hid  
 himselfe amongst the ballast.ouer a while, this Pirate  
 cast Anker in an English harbor, where the boy, hearing  
 his Countymens voice, that were come aboard, riseth  
 from his new buriall, bewrayeth the fact, & so wrought  
 meanes, for their punishment, and his owne dellury.

Not long after, our Foy gallants, vnable to beare a  
 low sayle, in their fish gale of fortune, began to skum  
 the Seas, with their often piracies, (auowing themselues  
 vpon the Earle of Warwicke, whose ragged staffe is yet  
 to be scene, pourtrayed in many places of their Church  
 Steeple, and in diuers priuate houses) as also to violate  
 their durie at land, by insolent disobedience, to the Prin-  
 ces Officers, cutting off (amongst other prances) a Pur-  
 suants eares: whereat king *Edward* the fourth conceiued  
 such indignation, as hee sent Commissioners vnto *East-  
 withiel*, (a towne thereby) who, vnder pretence of vsing  
 their seruice, in sea affaires, trained thither the greatest  
 number of the Burgeses, and no sooner come, then laid  
 hold on, and in hold, their goods were confiscated, one  
*Harrington* executed, the chaine of their haven remoued,  
 to Dartmouth, & their wonted iolity transformed into

a sudden misery: from which they strived a long time, in vaine, to relecue themselves: but now of late yeres doe more and more aspire to a great amendment of their former defects, though not to an equall height of their first abundance.

Where I may not passe in silence, the commendable descent of Master *Rashleigh* the elder, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in *Devon*; for his industrious iudgement and aduenturing, in trade of marchandise, first opened a light and way, to the townsmens newe thriving; and left his sonne large wealth, and possessions; who (together with a dayly bettering his estate) conuerteth the same to hospitality, and other actions fitting a Gent. well affected to his God, Prince, and Countrey. He married the daughter of *Banishen*; his father, of *Lanyue*, and beareth S. a plaine Crosse betweene 2. Croissants.

*Ann. 28. H. 6.* there was an Act of Parliament made, to restraine the abuses of sea-officers, in wrong exacti-  
ons at Foy, and some other hauens.

The Lord of Pomier, a Norman, encouraged by the 1457.  
ciuil warres, wherewith our Realme was then distressed,  
furnished a nauy within the riuer of Sayne, and with the  
same in the night, burned a part of Foy, and other houses  
consynning: but vpon approch of the countreyes forces,  
raised the next day by the Sherife, he made speed away  
to his ships, and with his ships to his home.

In a high way neere this towne, there lieth a big and  
long moore stone, containing the remainder of certaine  
ingraued letters, purporting some memorable antiquity,  
as it should seeme, but past ability of reading.

*Mem. 4.* Not

## *The suruey of Cornwall.*

Not many yeres sithence, a Gentleman, dwelling not farre off, was perswaded, by some information, or imagination, that treasure lay hidden vnder this stone: wherefore, in a faire Moone-shine night, thither with certaine good fellowes hee hyeth to dig it vp: a working they fall, their labour shortneth, their hope increaseth, a pot of Gold is the least of their expectation. But see the chance. In midst of their toyling, the skie gathereth clouds, the Moone-light is ouer-cast with darknesse, downe falls a mightie showre, vp riseth a blustering tempest, the thunder cracketh, the lightning flasheth: in conclusion, our money-seekers washed, in stead of loden; or loden with water, in steade of yellow earth, and more afraid, then hurt, are forced to abandon their enterprise, and seeke shelter of the next house they could get into. Whether this proceeded from a naturall accident, or a working of the diuell, I will not vnder-take to define. It may bee, God giueth him such power ouer those, who begin a matter, vpon couetousnesse to gaine by extraordinarie meanes, and prosecute it with a wrong, in entring and breaking another mans land, without his leaue, and direct the end thereof, to the princes defrauding, whose prerogatiue challengeth these casualties.

*Trewar-  
drub  
Bay.*

A little beyond Foy, the land openeth a large sandie Bay, for the Sea to ouer-flow, which, and the village adioyning, are therethrough aptly termed *Trewardrub*, in English, The Sandie towne. Elder times, of more deuotion then knowledge, here founded a religious house, which, in King *Henrie* the eights raigne, vnderwent the common downefall.

I haue receiued credible information, that some three yeeres

yeeres sithence, certaine hedgers deniding a dosse on the sea side hereabouts, chanced, in their digging, vpon a great chest of stone, artificially ioyned, whose couer, they (ouer-greedy for booty) rudely brake, and therewithall a great earthen pot enclosed, which was guilded and graued with letters, defaced by this misadventure, and ful of a black earth, the ashes (doubtles) as that, the urna of some famous personage.

Vpon a side of this bay, one M. Peter Beuill first began M.P. Ba. the experiment of making a saltwater pond, induced uils pond, thereto, by obseruing, that the high Summer tydes brought with them young Basses and Millers, whom at their ebbing, they left behinde in little pits of the euen ground, where they would liue for many weekes without any renisitation of the sea: who, as he bettered this naturall paterne, so did I his artificiall, but yet with a thankfull acknowledgement, by whome I haue profited.

Loftwithiel should seeme to fetch his originall from *Loftwithiel*, the *Cornish* *Loftwithiall*, which in English, soundeth a Lions taylor: for as the Earle of this prouince gaue the Lyon in armes, and the Lions principall strength (men say) consisteth in his taylor; so this towne claymeth the precedence, as his Lords chiefe residence, & the place which he entrusted with his Exchequer, and where his wayghtier affaires were managed. Maioralty, markets, faires, and nomination of Burgesles for the Parliament, it hath common with the most: Coynage of Tynne, onely with three others; but the gayle for the whole Stannary, and keeping of the County Courts, it selfe alone. Yet all this can hardly rayse it to a tolerable condition of wealth and inhabitance. Wherefore I will de-

## The survey of Cornwall.

tayoe you no longer, then vntill I haue shewed you a so-  
lemne custome in times past here yearly obserued, and  
onely of late daies discontinued, which was thus.

Vpon little Easter Sunday, the Freeholders of the  
towne and mannour, by themselves or their deputies,  
did there assemble: amongst whom, one (as it fell to his  
lot by turne) brauely apparellled, gallantly mounted, with  
a Crowne on his head, a scepter in his hand, a sword  
borne before him, and dutifully attended by all the rest  
also on horseback, rode thorow the principall streete to  
the Church: there the Curate in his best *bestre*, so-  
lemnely receiued him at the Churchyard stile, and  
conducted him to heare diuine seruice: after which, he  
repaired with the same pompe, to a house foreprovided  
for that purpose, made a feast to his attendants, kept the  
tables end himselfe, and was serued with kneeling, assaye,  
& all other rites due to the estate of a Prince: with which  
dinner, the ceremony ended, and euery man returned  
home again. The pedigree of this vsage is deriued from  
so many descents of ages, that the cause and authour  
outreach remembrance: howbeit, these circumstances  
offer a coniecture, that it should betoken the royalties  
appertaining to the honour of *Cornwall*.

*M. Wil. Kendals* hospitality, while he liued, and here  
kept house, deserueth a speciall remembrance, because,  
for store of resort and franknes of entertainment, it ex-  
ceeded all others of his sort.

This town *anno D. 1477.* was by act of Parliamēt  
assigned, to keepe the publike waights and measures, or-  
dayned for the Countie.

Refer-  
encē,

Loftwithiel subiecteth it selfe to the commaund of  
Restormel Castle, *alias*, Lestormel, sometimes the Dukes  
principal

principal house. It is seated in a park, vpon the plaine neck  
of a hill, backed to the Westwards, with another, some-  
what higher. & falling enery other way, to end in a val-  
ley, watered by the fishfull river of Foy. His base court  
is rather to be coniectured, then discerned, by the rem-  
nant of some fewe ruines; amongst which, an ouen of  
14. foot largenes; through his exceeding proportion,  
prooueth the like hospitality of those dayes. The inner  
court grounded vpon an intrénched rocke, was formed  
round, had his vtter wall thick, strong, and garretted: his  
flat rooſe couered with lead, and his large windowes tak-  
ing their light inwards. It consisted of two stories, be-  
ſides the vaults, and admitted entrance and iſſue, by one  
onely gate, fenced with a Portecouliz. Water was con-  
ueyed thither, by a conduit, from the higher ground ad-  
ioyning. Certes, it may moue compaſſion, that a Pa-  
lace, ſo healthfull for airc, ſo delightfull for proſpect, ſo  
neceſſary for commodities, ſo ſayre (in regard of thoſe  
dayes) for building, and ſo ſtrong for defence, ſhould in  
time of ſecure peace, and vnder the protection of his  
naturall Princes, be wronged with thoſe ſpoylings, then  
which, it could endure no greater, at the hands of any  
forrayne and deadly enemy: for the Parke is diſparked,  
the timber rooted vp, the conduit pipes taken away, the  
rooſe made ſale of, the planchings rotten, the wals fal-  
len downe, and the hewed ſtones of the windowes,  
dournes, & clauels, pluckt out to ſerue priuate buildings:  
onely there remayneth an vtter deſacement, to com-  
playnt vpon this vnregarded diſtreſſe. It now apper-  
tayneth by leaſe, to Maſter Samuel, who married *Haſſe*:  
his father (a wiſe and pleaſant conceited Gent.) matched  
with *Tremayus*.

vloniaſq

Na 2.

After



*The survey of Cornwall.*

*Roche.*

After wee haue quitted Restormel, Roche becomes our next place of sojourn, though hardly inviting, with promise of any better entertainment; then the name carieth written in his forehead, to wit, a huge, high and steepe rock, seated in a playne, girded on either side, with (as it were) two substitutes, and meritorious (no doubt) for the Hermite, who dwelt on the top thereof, were it but in regard of such an vneasie climbing to his cell and Chappell, a part of whose naturall wals is wrought out of the rock it selfe.

*The ryde  
wellspring*

Neere the foote of Roche, there lyeth a rock, leuell with the ground aboue, and hollow downwards, with a winding depth, which containeth water, reported by some of the neighbours, to ebbe & flowe as the sea. Of these, as another Cornish wonder,

*You neighbour-corners, holy-proud,*

*Goe people Roche's cell,*

*Farre from the world, neere to the heau'ns,*

*There, Hermits, may you dwell,*

*Is't true that Spring in rock hereby,*

*Doth tide-wise ebbe and flowe?*

*Or haue wee foolas with lyers met?*

*Fame saies it: be it so.*

*Hainbo-  
rough.*

From hence ascending easily the space of a mile, you shall haue wonne the top of the Cornish Archbeacon Hainborough, which (as litle to great) may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestina, Henius in Modica, Collalto in Italy, and Scafel in the Ile of Man: for if the weathers darkenesse bounde not your eye-sight, within his ordynarie extent, you shall thence plainly

plainly discern, to the Eastwards, a great part of De-  
m, to the West, very neere the land end, to the North  
and South, the Ocean, and sundrie Islands scattered  
therein, wherethrough it passeth also for a wonder.

*Haythoroughts wide prospect, at once,*

*Both feedes, and glazes your eye,*

*With Cornes whole extent, as it*

*In length and breadth doth lie,*

At Ladocke, in this Hundred, dwelleth master Peter  
Corney, who doubly fertheth his pedigree, from that  
honourable stocke, and embraceth the contentment of  
a quiet private life, before the publike charge in his  
Countrie, due to his calling, and to which long sithence,  
he hath bene called. His father married (as I haue shew-  
ed) the daughter & coheire of Trethurffe, himselfe Reki-  
mery, his sonne, the daughter of Saintabynt he beareth O.  
three Torreaux, and a File with as many Lambeaux, &

Leo Afer, in the delightfull, and approued descrip-  
tion of his Countrie, telleth vs of a blind guide, who  
would readily and safely conduct straunger trauailers,  
ouer the huge Deserts, with which that region aboun-  
deth, and that the meanes he vsed, was, in certaine dis-  
tances, to smell at the sand, which gaue him perfect no-  
tice of the places.

Likewise, Lemer Guicciardin, in his booke of Nether-  
land, maketh report of one Martyn Catelyn, borne at  
Weruicke in Flaunders, who falling blind before he at-  
tained two yeeres age, grew, notwithstanding, by his  
owne industrie, without any teacher, to such a perfecti-  
on in Timber handy-craft, as he could, not only turne,

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and make Virginals, Organs, Vyolons, and such like instruments, with great facility, order, and proportion, but also tane, and handsomely play upon them, and besides, devised many serviceable tooles for his science.

*Edward Bone,*

These examples I thrust out before me, to make way, for a not much lesse strange relation, touching one *Edward Bone*, sometimes servant to the said master *Courtney*: which fellow (as by the assertion of diuers credible persons, I haue bene informed) deafe from his cradle, and consequently dumbe, would yet bee one of the first, to learne, and expresse to his master, any newes that was stirring in the Countries especially, if there were speech of a Sermon, within some myles distance, hee would repair to the place, with the soonest, and setting himselfe directly against the Preacher, tooke him stedfastly in the face, while his Sermon lasted: to which religious zeale, his honest life was also answerable. For, as hee shunned all lewd parts himselfe, so if hee espied any in his fellow seruants, (which hee could and would quickly doe) his master should straightwayes know it, and not rest free from importuning, vntill, either the fellow had put away his fault, or their master his fellow. And to make his minde knowne, in this, and all other matters, hee vsed verie effectfull signes, being able therethrough, to receiue, and performe any enioyned errand. Besides, hee was assisted with so firme a memorie, that hee would not onely know any partie, whome hee had once seene, for euer after, but also make him knowne to any other, by some speciall obseruation, and difference. Vpon a brother of his, God laide the like infirmitie, but did not recompence it with the like raritie.

*Bone*

*E. B.*

*Some*

77 Somewhat nore the place of Mr. Lushy there dwelt another, so affected, or rather dejected, whose name was Kempe; which two, when they chanced to meete, would use such kinde embracements, such strange, often, and earnest tokenings, and such heartie laughter, and other passionate postures, that their want of a tongue, seemed rather an hindrance to others understanding them, then to their concealing one another.

Gwarnack, in this Hundred, was the *Bonil* ancient Gwar-  
 lord, whose two daughters and heirs, married *Brunde* *nack*,  
 of *Trened* and *Grinwile*.

Welboden, *Welboden*, Goldenfellow, *Tregian*, by match *Welboden*  
with the *Iphigeneia* *increas*. *Tregian* signifies the *Q*  
ants town & their sonne married in *Canberne* house their  
Graund-child with the *L. Stourtons* daughter: her bea-  
reth *Ann*, on a chiefe's, three *Mardens* *o*

It standeth in **Probus Parish**, whose high and faire **Probus**  
Church tower of hewed **Moore stone**, was builded **Steeple**,  
within compasse of our remembrance, by the well  
disposed Inhabitants; and here also dwelleth one **Willi-** **Williams**  
**ams**, a wellbie and charitable Farmer, & good father  
to sixtie persons, how living, and able, lately to ride  
twelve myles in a morning, for being witness to the  
chiffening of a child, to whome hee was great great  
Grand father.

From hence, drawing towards the South sea, we  
will south at the two Parks of Lanthadon, because  
there groweth an Oke, bearing his leaves speckled with  
white, as doth another, called Painters Oke, in the Hun-  
dred of East: but whether the former partake any super-  
natural properties, is foretolden the owners: soone infu-  
sing death, when his leaves are of one colour, as I have  
heard

heard some report) let those afflicte, who better know  
it certaine it is, that diuers auncient families in Eng-  
land are admonished by such predictions.

Gram-  
pond.

Grampond, if it tooke that name from any great  
Bridge, hath now *Newen* *sew* *ra* for the Bridge there is  
supported with onely a few arches, and the Corporation  
but halfe replenished with Inhabitants, who may bet-  
ter vaunt of their townes antiquitie, then the towne of  
their abilitie.

Pentuan.

Of Pentuan I haue spoken before. For the present,  
it harboureth master *Dart*, who as diuers other Gen-  
tlemen y<sup>e</sup> well descended, and accommodated in *De-  
uon*, doe yet rather make choyce of a pleasing and reti-  
red equalitie in the little *Cornish* Angle. Hee matched  
with *Hoscarroche*.

Penwarne

Penwarne, in the same Parish of Meugefey, *Alias* *S.  
Meule* and *Isy* (two nothing ambitious Saints, in rest-  
ing satisfied with the parage of so pettie a limit) is vested  
in master *Orwell Hill*, as heire to his mother, the daugh-  
ter and heire to *Cosworth*, to whome it likewise accrued,  
by matching with the daughter and heire of that name.  
afaire, through his fruitfulnessse, and other appurtenan-  
ces, supplying the owne large meanes of hospitalitie,  
and by him so employed, who reckoneth to receiue  
most good, when he doth it. He deriueb himselfe from  
a populous, and well regarded familie in Lancashire,  
and married the daughter of *Dunham*: and beareth *G. a  
Cheuron*, betwene three Garbes *Ermine*.

At headioyning Saint Tute, dwelleth master *Richard  
Tremayn*, descended from a yonger brother of *Colocumb*  
house, in *Deuon*, who being learned in the lawes, is yet  
to leaue, on at least to graue, how he may make other  
profic

lised

+ 11

profitethely, when by hoarding up the fire of passion,  
in the mindfull breasts of poore and rich, on whom hee,  
*gratis*, bestoweth the fruites of his paines and know-  
ledge. He married *Cosin*, hee beareth three Armes  
in circle is ymed at the Tronkes, & with hands proper.

*Dudman*, a well knowne foreland to most Sayers, *Dudmā*,  
hee shouldereth out the Ocean, to shap the same a large  
bosome betweene it selfe, and Rame head, which are  
wel-neere twentie myles in distance. Amongst sundrie  
prouerbs, alloting an impossible time of performance,  
the *Cornish men* haue this one, When Rame head and  
Dudman meet. Whose possession, yet, though not the  
selues, men in *Sir Piers Edgumbe*, as injoying that, in  
right of his wifos, and this, by descent from his Fa-  
ther.

*Bedrugan*, a large inheritance, adioyning thereto *Bedrugā*,  
(which I will not deriue from *Sir Eys de Gavis*, though  
the neighbours so say) was the dwelling of *Sir Henry*  
*Trenwith*, a man of great lively hood, who changed  
his name with the house, and lost house and holding,  
through a taine for rebellion, against King *Henry* the  
seuenth. The king bestowed it, by an intailed gift, vpon  
*Sir Richard Edgumbe*, who bestowed his, vpon  
his next, yet the former embred *Corybuz* (*Kery baz* in  
*Cornish*, signifieth to beare his teede, or as some other  
define it, delighting in seede) descended to *M. Charles*  
*Trenanion*, the present possessor, by a long ranke  
of auncestors, from *Arundels* daughter and heire: his  
father married the daughter of *Maryam*, and sister to  
the first Lord *Hunsdons* wife, which brought him an  
honourable ally. Three of this Gentlemans elder bro-  
thers, *Edwards*, *John*, and *Hugh*, forewent him in suc-  
bns cession



*The sinucy of Cornwall.*

defension of their fashions, in her husband; and that she  
 better world in to single life; themselves by matching the  
 daughter and heire of *Witchesse*, whose mother was co-  
 heire to *Marston*; hath sailed issue into them; and  
 continueth the hope of posteritie. Sir *William Tremenion*;  
 his Graundfire, took to wife the said Sir *Richard Elge-*  
*sumb*s daughter. The *Tremenions* Armes are A. a Fesse B.  
 charged with three Escalops O. betweene two Che-  
 urons G.

and it shall in time be made manifest, that the mischief of a mystery, they obliuise, that in making it from the towne, they osseth *ru, ru*, which in English soundeth, *Woe, Woe*: but whatsoeuer shall become thereof hereafter, for the present, I hold it to haue got the start in wealth of any other *towne*, and to come behind none in buildings, Lancaster onely excepted, where there is more vie, and profit of faire lodgings, through the Countie Assizes. I wish that they would likewise deserv praise, for getting, and employing their riches, in some industrious trade, to the good of their Countie, as the Harbours opportunity inuitheth them.

Descending from *Turo*, to the Hauen's mouth, by Gentle water, you are ouer-looked, by sundrie Gentlemens *mans* commodious *houses*, as Echingtons, In English, the *Hauens* well, truly appertaining to that *house*, *Calway* by interpretation often calling, and now to master *Holcomb*, who married the daughter of master *Peter Courtney*, a noble Master *Smyth* house, Ardenworth, inhabited by master *Thomas Peyton*, a Gentleman for his age and vertues, deserving a regardfull estimation, *house* *house* Master *Wyll* *house* *house* Master *Wyll*: but amongst all, vpon that side of the riuer, *Taluerne* for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other beuities, to please the eyes, challenged the preeminence: it was giuen to my younger brother of *Lathorne*, for some six or seuen yeeres past, and hath bred Gent. of good worth and calling: amongst whom, I may not forget the late kind, & valiant Sir *John Arundell*, who marched with *Godolphin*, not to his ver-  
digious, and hopeful succeding some, who married with *Carm*, though this remembrance renew that sorrow, which once I partly expressed in the ensuing Epitaph.

And thus

O O 2

Seeke

*The Percy of Cornwall.*

And it shall not be, that living in his debt, I shall sit by  
 Thy side by night: our Redeemer is going, my heart is to be sold  
 To my Lord with Christ, remember to his head,  
 And thorns, and pines, this our Redeemer's head,  
 That pardon us, sweet souls, our sinners' heads,  
 We, to thy loss, should sacrifice our lives  
 In wealth of sin, and in wealth of sin,  
 Blind none in buildings, and in buildings,  
 Then time hath changed to eternity,  
 But timeless was that time, in our regard,  
 Since night and day, we say the same,  
 Of thy dear name, so seek us in thy name,  
 Soft be the ground, that thy feet tread,  
 Short be the time, that we again atone



The survey of Cornwall

with Ireland; for which it conveniently lieth  
The harbor is lapped with bays of sand, made (through  
whipping their weak forces) sufficiently strong, to resist the  
Ocean threatening billows; which divorced from their  
parent find their age subdued by the other lowly sub-  
mission.

Mr. Nicholas Frynham, from his new and stately house,  
thereby, taketh the finest and large prospect of the town; ha-  
ving the countrey adjoyning to all which, his wisdomett  
a stay, his authority a direction. He married one of his  
coheirs, and though could not wish for more riches in  
Duchy, taketh Cornwall beheld to be his residence. He  
beareth a. a Cheuron S. in chiefe a fyle with three  
Lambeaux G.

The salt water, coming from the sea, floweth vp into the  
country, that it may embrace the river Camel, and ha-  
ving performed this natural service, returneth away  
again, to yield him be sever passage, by which meanes  
they both undergoe Wade-bridges, the longest, strong-  
gest, and sayest that ever shippes can make, and hee looks  
his name of a fowle adjoyning; which affords the  
way, as for safe, as commodious, when the tyde is  
out, and in for many nighs, and in many to be made

Wade  
bridge.

9. sisters.  
Wadebridge

Wade bridge deliveth you into a waste ground,  
where 9. long and great stones, called The sisters, stand  
in a rank together, and seem to have bene so placed,  
for continuing the memory of some war, whose notice  
is yet coued up by time.

Castell  
Dun.

Nere to below, commonly, & not improperly, term-  
med Beeloway, the top of a hill is cruised with deep  
treble trenches, which leaveth a large playne space in the  
middle, they call it Castell Danks, of which my former  
booke



booke maketh inferiour, and is greater by far in times past) to  
 have bin a manner of more mightie rather, for that a great  
 way (now covered with grass) doth lead vnto it:  
 This *Colborne* is a bigge parish, and a meane market *S. Colbo*  
 towne, subiect to the lordship and parolage of the  
 baron *Arundell*, who for many yeeres hys there  
 intended; as the inscriptions on their graue stones doe  
 testify. *Arundell* is a name of great antiquity, and  
 Their name is deriued from *Arundell*, in French a  
 Swallow, so out of France, in the conquest they came; &  
 fixe Swallows they giue in Armes. The Countrey people  
 entide them, The great *Arundell*: and greatest stroke, for  
 loue, liuing, and respect, in the Countrey heretofore  
 they bare. *Arundell* is a goodly house, and  
 Their sayd house of *Arundell*, standeth in the next  
 parish, called *Margate*. *Arundell* is a name for a bank, and  
 on a banke the same is seated, what *Arundell* may meane,  
 ignorance bids mee keepe silence. It is appoynted  
 with a large scope of land, which (while the owners  
 there liued) was employed to fraiske hospitality, yet the  
 same wanted wood, in lieu whereof, they burned heath,  
 and generally, it is more regardable for profit, then com-  
 mendable for pleasure. The Gent. now liuing, married  
 the daughter of *Henry Goringham*, his father (a  
 man of a goodly presence and kinde magnanimity) ma-  
 rried the daughter of the Earle of Darby, and widow to  
 the *L. Atourian*, He becometh *S. Arundell* in place of  
 Little *Colborne*, hath lefse worth his obseruation, vnlesse  
 you will deride, or pity their simplicity, who sought at  
 our Lady: *Nantes* well there, to foreknowe what fortune  
 should befall them; which was in this manner:  
 Upon Palm Sunday, these idle-headed seekers, refo-  
 red thither, with a palme crosse in one hand, & an offering



in the other: the offering fell to the Priests share; the  
 Crosse they threw into the well, which if it swamme,  
 the party should but live that yeere; if it sunk, a short en-  
 suing death was boded; and perhaps, not altogether un-  
 truly, while a foolish conceit of this halfeing might  
 the soote help it onwards. A contrary practise to the  
 goddesse *Juno* lake in Laconia: for there, if the wheate  
 cakes, cast in vpon her festiuall day, were by the water re-  
 ceived, it berokened good lucke; if reieced, euill. The  
 like is written by *Pausanias*, of *Iunon* in Greece; and by o-  
 thers touching the offerings throwing into the fornace of  
 mount *Etna* in Sicill.

*Isidore*  
*Var. Hist.*  
*Lib. 1.*  
*Cap. 30.*

*Colo-*  
*warth.*  
*parish.*

From hence, by the double duty of consanguinie  
 and affinity, I am called to stop at Colowarth, which in  
 habitation altered the Inhabitants from their former  
 French name *Esfendiser*; in English, Iron shield, to this  
 owne, as they prove by olde euidence, not needing in  
 the Norman Kings new birth; to be distinguished with  
 the Raigners number; and had to equal equal a shew  
 Colowarth, in *Christ*, importeth The high groue and  
 well stored with trees it hath bene, neither is yet altoge-  
 ther destitute of good olde trees; from this, *William* the  
 first the heire of that house, hauing by the daughter  
 of *William*, issue only one daughter *Eatherine*, suffered  
 part of his lands to descend vnto the children of her  
 first husband, *Alan Hill*; another part hee intayled in  
 her second marriage, with *Thomas* of Treice, to their  
 issue. The house of Colowarth, and the auncient inhe-  
 ritage thereof adioyning, he gade to the heires male of his  
 stock, by which conueyance, his vnckle *John* succeeded,  
 who married the daughter of Sir *Wil. Lock*, King *H.* the  
 3. marshall, and by him knighted, for that with equall  
 courage



## The survey of Cornwall.

Our tongue with praise profusely commend; it but again  
 minding but with griefe, since it behind are found. it quish  
 of worth farewell, death which in parts is made, it quish  
 E're long in life, shall us continue as live. it quish  
 His sister married Kendall, and slaid to two other  
 Edward his vncley and heire, by vertue of these en-  
 taylor, married the daughter, of Edmund of Taccie,  
 and from a ciuill Courtiers life in his younger yethes;  
 reposeth his elder age, on the good husbandry of the  
 country, having raised posterity sufficient, for transplan-  
 ting the name into many other quarters. He beareth  
 on a Cheuron betwene three wings. Be such Be-  
 zant.

Against you have passed towards the West some-  
 Trecice. What more then a mile, Trecice, anciently, Trecice, of-  
 feth you the viewe of his costly and commodious  
 buildings. What Tre is, you know already, yet signifi-  
 eth a rushing of fleeing away, and vpon the declining  
 of a hill the house is seated.

In Edward the 3. yalme, Ralph Arundel matched with  
 the heire of this land and name: since which time, his  
 issue hath there continued, and encreased their liuely-  
 hood, by sundry like Inheritours, as John, Mar, Duke of  
 Thurlbear, &c.

Precisely to tip vpon the whole pedigree, were more to-  
 dious, then behoouefull: and therefore I will onely (as  
 by the way) touch some fewe points, which may serue  
 (in part) to shew what place & regard they have borne  
 in the Common wealth.

7. H. 5. There was an Indenture made, betwene Hugh  
 Courtney, Earle of Devon, Lieutenant to the King, for

a sea voyage, in defence of the Realme: and Sir *John Arundel* of *Tretice*, for accompayning him therein.

He was Sherife of *Cornwall*,

8. H. 5.

*John* Earle of *Huntingdon*, vnder his seale of Armes, made Sir *John Arundel* of *Tretice*, Seneschall of his household; as well in pece, as in warre; gaue him ten pound pee, and allowed him entertaynement in his house, for one Gentleman, three Yeoman, one boy, and sixe horses.

5. H. 6.

The same Earle, stiling himselfe Lieutenant generall to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Constable and Admirall of *England*, wrote to the said Sir *John Arundel*, then Vice-admirall of *Cornwall*, for the release of a ship, which hee had arrested by vertue of his office.

8. H. 6.

The Queene, by her letter, advertised Sir *John Arundel* of *Tretice* Esquire, that she was brought in child-bed of a Prince.

3. H. 7.

12. O. H.

The King wrote to Sir *John Arundel* of *Tretice*, that he should giue his attendance at *Canterbury*, about the entertaynement of the Emperour, whose landing was then and there expected.

11. H. 8.

Sir *John Arundel* of *Tretice* Esquire, took prisoner, *James Campbell*, a Scot, in a fight at sea, as our Chronicle mentioneth, concerning which, I thought it more amisse, to insert a letter sent him from *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolke* (to whom he then belonged) that you may see the stile of those dayes.

14. H. 8.

By

pp 2

## The humblest of Cornwall.

and in the presence of the R. Council: and in the presence of the Duke of Norfolk.

7. H. 8.  
8. H. 8.

**R**ight welbeloued, in our hearty wife recommendation we thus  
writting you with the bygone letters, and this being our  
first time, we have received your letters, dated at Tynemouth, 5. day of this  
month of April, by which we perceive the good intentions  
and innermost intentions, if such a blessed God of late so send  
you, by the taking of Duncane Camel & other Scots on the  
Isle of Whithorn, which we have in admiration, and the King  
himself, who is not a little to you, and glad to hear of the  
same, and hath required, & instantly in his name, to give you  
thanks for your said valiant courage, and bold enterprise in the  
premises; and by these our letters, for the same, you so doing,  
we do not only thank you in our most effectual manner, but also  
promise you, that during our lifetime, we will be glad to advance  
you to any preferment we can. And over this, you shall find  
that our said Sovereign Lord, do please it, that you shall come  
and reside to his Highness, with diligence in your own person,  
being with you the said Captive, and by Master of the Scot-  
tish ship, at which time, you shall not only be free of little back  
all thanks to you, but to know his further pleasure therein, but  
also of any further any your reasonable purposes, with his  
Highness, or any other, during our life, to the best of our power,  
accordingly. Witness at Lambeth, the 15. day of April 1534.

8. H. 8.

Superscribed:

To our right welbeloued  
servant, Iohn Arundell  
of Trece.

The





The survey of Cornwall.

2. & 3. Shee wrote to him (being then Sheriffe of Cornwall) touching the election of the Knights of the shire, and the Burgeses for the Parliament, and only touching

2. & 3. Shee likewise wrote to him, that (notwithstanding the instructions to the Iustices) hee should muster, and furnish his servants, tenants, and others, under his rule and officers, with his friends, for the defence, and quietting of the Countrey, withstanding of enemies; and any other employment, as also to certifie, what force of horse and foote he could arme.

These few notes I haue culled out of many others. Sir John Bynnell, last mentioned, by his first wife, the Collette of Bynnell, had issue Roger, who died in his fathers life time; and Katherine, married to Prideaux: Roger by his wife Trendelenham left behind him a sonne, called John. Sir Johns second wife, was daughter to Erffie, and weddow to Gourlyn, who bare him John, his heire and successor in Trevice, and much other faire reuenues, whose due commendation, because another might better bestow then my selfe, who touch him as neerely, as Tullius did Agricola, I will therefore bound the same within his desert, and onely say this, which all, who knew him, shall certifie with me; that, of his enemies, he would take no wrong, nor on them any reuenge; and being once reconciled, embraced them, without scruple or remnant of gall.ouer his kinned, hee held a warie and charie care, which bountifullly was expressed, when occasion so required, reputing himselfe, not onely principall of the family, but a generall father to them all. Priuaterespecte cuer, with him, gaue place to the common good; as for franke, well ordered, and continuall hospitallie, he outwent all shew of competence: spare, but discreet of

of speech, better conceiuing, then deliuering; equally stout, and kind, not vpon lightrieffe of humour; but soundnesse of iudgement; inclined to commiseration, ready to relieue. Briefely, so accomplished in vertue, that those, who for many yeeres together wayted in neereft place about him, and, by his example, learned to hate vnicth; haue often deeply protested, how curious obseruation of theirs, could euer deserie in him, any one notorious vice. By his first foreremembred wife, he had 4. daughters married, to *Carr, Summaſter, Coſowarth, & Denham*; by his later, the daughter of Sir *Robert Denis*, 2. ſonnes, and 2. daughters: the elder, euen from his young yeeres, began where his father left, and with ſo temperate a courſe, treadeth luſt in his ſooreſteps, that hee inheriteth, as well his loue, as his liuing. The younger brother followeth the Netherland wars, with ſo wel-liked a cariage, that hee outgooth his age, and time of ſeruice, in preferment. Their mother equalleth her husbands former children, and generally all his kintred, in kind vſage, with her owne, and is by them all, againe, ſo acknowledged and reſpected.

Of Saint *Peran*, wee haue ſpoken before, which too well brooketh his ſurname, in *Sabulo*: for the light ſand, caried vpp by the North wind, from the ſea ſhore, daily continueth his couering, and marring the land adioynant, ſo as the diſtreſſe of this deluge, draue the Inhabitantes to remooue their Church; howbeit, when it meeteth with any croſſing brooke, the ſame (by a ſecret antipathy) reſtraineth, and baretth his ſarder in croching this way.

In *Wichlell* Pariſh of this Hundred, one *Giddy*, not many yeeres ſithence, digged downe a little hillocke, or

Borwick  
has.

Though by this it Borwick has a to English, Chappell  
there with the thick his other ground. In the bottom  
of which he found three white stones (triangle wise (at  
pillers) supporting another flat one, some two foot  
and a half square, and in the midst between them, and  
under it, a earthen Pot, half full of a blacke gummy,  
and ill smelling substance, which (doubtless) was  
some the sties of some notable person, there continued  
to that manner of buriall.

S. Agnes

Saint Agnes, one of the high hills, which especially re-  
mained in my former booke, by his entrailes (like a worme  
worm) scoldeth the Tynners, packing, or picking bills,  
with a long lined profit, albeit, their seage hagled (yet  
sometimes in makeable shadow for the substance, and so  
often y<sup>e</sup> degenerate tethes, as a late sacrifice to repen-  
tance. The neighbours have observed, that of two  
lakes, the one adjoining to this hill, and so each to other,  
the one will foster fish, and the other none at all.

New Kay

Mr. Heyther may, honest new Kay, a place in the  
North coast of this Hundred, so called, because in some  
times, the neighbours attempted to supply the  
defect of nature, by Art, in making there a Kay, for the  
Borde of shipping, which concey they will receive  
through want of means in themselves, on the place, thus  
left the effect in tribulation and only long the in the bene-  
fit of the crookes and fisher-boates. The end of of man  
I cannot finish this Hundred with the relation of  
many more Gentlemen, either through want of time  
or in myself. *Armes* added to his own livelyhood  
the possessions of Littleton, to whome, as sisters, sonnes  
and generall heire hee succeeded. he married Kendall,  
and his sonne *Rosarrack*: hee beareth a *W. A. Eff* che-  
twene

in 1547  
of 1547

Borough

4 p

twene three Swords S. three W. on a bend  
 There dwelleth also Master *Tredwell*, who matched  
 with the daughter of *Pinian*, and his father of *Marin*;  
 who beareth O. on a bend S. three Buckes heads ca-  
 bated A. As also *Langborne* B. a Cheuron betweene 3.  
 Escalops O. *Burlace*, A. on a bend S. two hands tearing  
 in funder a horse-shoe of the field; and others.

*Kerier Hundred.*

**K**ery in *Cornish*, signifieth bearing: and yet you must  
 heare with me, if I forbear to deriue Kerier here-  
 from, vntill I see some reason for my warrant: where-  
 fore leauing that, I will weaue on my former webbe of  
 Falmouth hauen, and first, a word or two touching the  
 same in generall, ere I descend to the yet vndescribed  
 West side in particular.

The riuer Fala, falling here, into the seas wide-gaping  
 mouth, hath endowed it with that name.

In the very entrance of the harbour lyeth a rocke,  
 rather disgracing, then endamaging the same: for with  
 the ebbe it is discovered, and at the flood, marked by a  
 pole purposely fixed thereupon. For, the rest, such as  
 compare Plymouth and Falmouth together, obserue,  
 that Plymouth creekes are mostly coasted with plaine  
 shoares; Falmouth, with steepe: which maketh that, the  
 more delightfull for prospect, this, the more safe for ri-  
 ding. Againe, they say that Falmouth lyeth farther out  
 in the trade way, and so offreth a sooner opportunity to  
 wind-driven shipping, then Plymouth, but that Plym-  
 mouth hath a better outlet, from his Cauwater, for say-

The survey of Cornwall.

lers bound to the Westwards, and from Hamoaze; for those that would fare to the East, thither Falmouth. Likewise as *Phymouth* waiteth richer and fairer townes, and greater plentie of fish then Falmouth: so Falmouth braggeth, that a hundred sayle may Anker within his circuite, and no one of them see the others top, which *Phymouth* cannot equall. Howsoever they agree for competence among themselves, the worst of them, by most mens iudgements, hath the precedence (Milford onely excepted) of all other Hauens in England. And thus much of the whole. Now to the parts.

*Pendenis fort.* On the West side, at the verie comming in, there riseth a hill, called Pendenis, where king *Henry* the eight, when hee tooke order for fortifying the Sea coasts, caused a Castle to bee builded, with allowance of a petite Garrison, and some small store of Ordinance. Another, somewhat like thereto in plot, but different in sight, was then erected in the other side, at Saint Mawes, of which I haue spoken heretofore.

*S. Mawes Castle.*

Saint Mawes lieth lower, and better to annoy shipping: but Pendenis standeth higher, and stronger to defend it selfe. It should seeme, the fortifier made his advantage of the commoditie, afforded by the ground, and not rather at a safe preserving the Harbour, from sodaine attempts of little Fleetes, and the mastering of Pirates, then to withstand any great Nauie, or maligne inuasion.

But her Maestie casting an equall eye to both, or rather a sharper sight to this later, as quickned through the enemies diuers pretences against these places (whereof Falmouth, by miracle, not prouidence, escaped one) raysed a newe fort with a Garrison, vpon the

Hawe

Hawe at *Phymouth*, and at her great charges, with some litle helpe of the Countrie, added an incitase of fortification; and souldiers to *Pendenis*. Howbeit, his greatest strength consisteth in *Sir Nicholas Parker*, the Governour, who demeaning himselfe, no lesse kindly, and frankly towards his neighbours, for the present, then hee did resolutely, and valiantly, against the enemy when he followed the warres, therethrough commaundeth, not onely their bodies, by his authoritie, but also their hearts, by his loue, to live and die in his assistance, for their common preservation, and her Highnesse service: hee beareth *A. Escut*, and *C. a Felle*.

After the declining hill hath delivered you downe from this Castle, *Arwenacke* entertaineth you, with a pleasing view: for the same standeth so farr within the *Flauens* mouth, that it is protected from the sea's fierces, and yet so neere thereunto, as it yeeldeth a ready passage out. Besides, the Cliffe, on which the house abbutteth, is steepe enough to shoulder off the waues, and the ground about it, plaine and large enough for vs and recreation.

It is owed by *Master Iohn Killigrew*, who married the daughter of *Monck*, and heire to her mother and was sonne to *Sir Iohn Killigrew*, who matched with *Walsuerstone*: the stocke is ancient, and diners of the branches (as I haue elsewhere remembred) growne to great advancement, in calling and lively hood, by their greater desert: their Armes are *A. an Eagle with two heads* displayed within a bordure Bezanty S.

Somewhat aboue *Arwenacke*, *Trefuses* point diuideth the harbour, and yeeldeth a seuerall Ankering

Qq 2 place

Arwenacke.

Trefuses.



*The survey of Cornwall.*

place on eche side thereof, the one called Carrack rode,  
the other, Kings rode.

This Promontory is possessed and inhabited by a  
Gentleman of that name, who suitably to his name,  
giueth three Fuls for his coat, in this sort: A Che-  
uron betweene three Fuls S. He married the concite of  
Gaurigan, and M. W. G. his late younger brother to  
Sir Francis, her other sister.

Perin.

Vpon the left hand from hence, at the top of a creeke,  
Perin towne hath taken vp his seat, rather passable, then  
noicable, for wealth, buildings, and Inhabitants: in all  
which, though neerer the maine mouth, it giueth Tri-  
ro the preeminence: the like whereof I obserue, tou-  
ching diuers other townes, of the same situation, in  
Devon, as Salcomb, and Kings bridge, Dartmouth, and  
Totnes, Topsham, and Excester: amongst which, those  
that stand highest vp in the Countrey, afford there-  
through, a fitter opportunity of access from all quarters,  
and so a speedyer and larger vent of their commodi-  
ties.

1256.

1327.

In Perin was Glassey Colledge, founded by Wal-  
ter Braunscumb, & benefited by John Grandson, Bishope  
of Excester, which See possesseth faire reuenues there-  
abouts.

Carclew.

Vpon another creeke on the same side, Carclew hath  
(after the Cornish maner) welneere metamorphosed the  
name of Master *Danishon*, his owner, into his owne. He  
married the daughter of *Finian*, his father of *Killigrew*,  
his graundfather of *Eriff*, and beareth a Cheuron  
betweene 3. Floures de luce. S.

With any memorable act or accident, concerning  
this

this haven; I cannot acquaint you, before my parting  
therefrom, but onely, that *Philip*, Arch-duke of Aus-  
trich, during his voyage from Netherland towards  
Spain (his wifes kingdome) was weather-driven into  
Weymouth, and, with a kinde constraint, receyued a  
more than welcome entertainment, at the hands  
of King *Henry* the 7. from which hee could not free  
himselfe, but by redeeming his libertie, with *De la Paule*  
captivity. This accomplished, he made choyce to take  
ship againe at Falmouth, that so by the shortest cut, hee  
might leaue least power in fortune, to thwart him any  
second incumbrance.

Hailford, so called, of the fordable river Hail, is else-  
where placed, would carry the reputation of a good  
harbour; but as it now standeth, Falmouths over-neere  
neighbourhood, lesseneth his use, and darkeneth his re-  
putation, as quitting it onely to the worst sort of Sea-  
rovers; I meane, Pirates, whose guilty breasts, with an eye  
in their backs, looke warily how they may goe out, ere  
they will adventure to enter; and this at unfortified  
Hailford, cannot be controlled: in which regard, it not  
unproperly brooketh his more common title of Hel-  
ford, and the nick-name of Stealfoord.

His shores afford commodious seates, to the dwel-  
lings of *Reskimer*, who married *S.abin*, and beareth *A. J.*  
barres *A.* in chiefe, a Wolfe passant of the first: and  
*Tregose*, who matched with *Arndel*, his sonne with *Briss*,  
and beareth *B.* two barres Gemenes in chiefe a Lyon  
passant *O.* armed and langued *G.*

And if your cares be not already cloyed with relati-  
on of wonders, I will leryou vnderstand, how I was  
once carried to see one hereabouts. It is (forsooth) a

great rock, lying upon the ground; his top deepned to a hollownesse, not much unlike in fashion; but far exceeding in proportion, the long halfe of an egge. This (they say) holdeth water, which ebbeth and floweth as the sea, and, indeed, when I came thither, the tide was halfe out, and the pit halfe empty. By it there stands a Chappell, & so it there belonged a couer, so as the same seemed, in former times, to carry some regard. But I have heard credible persons so discredit this woonder, that I dare not offer it you, as probable, much lesse thrust it upon you, as approoued. The name thereof is, Hanterdauis, which (turning it to *English*) significth halfe a tongue.

Hanter-  
dauis.

Main-  
amber.

More certaine, though lesse wonderfull, and yet, for the strangenesse, wel worth the viewing, is Mainamber: *Main*, is a rocke, *amber*, as some say, signifyeth *darkness*. And a great rocke the same is; aduanced upon some others, of a melting size, with so equall a counterpoize, that the push of a finger, will sensibly moue it too and fro: but farther to remoue it, the united forces of many shouldets are ouerweake. Where stood the *Cornish* wonder-gatherer; thus describeth the same.

**B**ehold thy mother natures worke,  
On proffe of Giants might:  
Worthlesse and ragged though thou show,  
Yet art thou worth the sight.  
This huge rock, one fingers force  
Apparently will moue;  
But to remoue it, many strengths  
(I shall allike feeble proue.

22079

1 p. 0

Hellston,

Hellston, in Cornish, *Hellae*, in English, the greene Hall, *Hellon*.  
is a well seated and peopled towne, privileged, *seign-  
dome* *assise*; with the tith, and one of the 4. Coyunge  
places.

Vnder it runneth the river Lo, whose passage into the sea, is thwarted by a sandy banke, which forceth the  
same to quirt back a great way, and so to make a poole  
of some miles in compasse. It breedeth a peculiar kind  
of bastard Trought, in bignesse and goodnes exceeding  
such as liue in the fresh water, but comming short of  
those that frequent the salt.

The foreremembred bank serueth as a bridge, to de-  
liver wayfarers, with a compendious passage, to the o-  
ther side; howbeit, sometimes with more haste then  
good speed; for now and then, it is so pressed on the in-  
side, with the increasing riuers waight, and a portion of  
the vtter sand, so washed downe by the waues, that at a  
sudden, out breaketh the vpper part of the poole, and  
away goeth a great deale of the sand, water, and fish;  
which instant, if it take any passenger tardy, shrewd-  
ly endangereth him, to flit for company; and some haue  
so miscarried.

To this poole adioyneth M. *Parrot* his house, whose  
kinde entertainment hath giuen mee, and many others  
experience of these matters. He married the daughter of  
*Rasbleigh*; he beareth A. 3. Besides S. charged with  
restes of the field.

Those 2. riuers of Haill and Lo, rising not farre asun-  
der, doe enclose betweene them, as they runne into the  
sea, a neck of land, particularized with the name of Me-  
neag; and in regard of his fruitfulness, not vnworthy of  
a seuerance.

## The history of Cornwall.

Within this circuit lie Trilawarren M. *Finian* house, and *Eriff*, seated in 9. parishes, and descended by a long rooke of Ancestours, to the Gent. of that name, now in ward. His father married *Carew*: his graundfire, one of *Militant* coheires, who overliuing her husband, ended the course of her long and well commended widowhood, in becomming Lady to Sir *Nicholas Parker*. The *Lucies* beare S. & Cheuron, betweene a Griffons Sergeant & a lion passant guardant. *Clowance* (deriued from *Claw*, which signifieth, to heare) is the possession and dwelling of M. *Saintakin*, whose very name (besides the conquest roll) deduceth his first ancestours out of France. His graundfather married *Grinnile*: his father, one of *Whittingtons* coheires: which later couple, in a long and peaceable date of yeeres, exercised a kinde, liberall, and never discontinued hospitaliry. Himselfe tooke to wife the daughter of a *Miller*, and with ripe knowledge and sound iudgement, dischargeth the place which he beareth in his Countrey. Hee beareth S. on a crosse G. five Bezaunts.

*Pengueraz*, in *Cornish* importeth a head to help; from which some deduce the Etymon of *Pengerick*, a fayre house, in an vnfruitfull soyle, sometimes the inhabitance of M. *Milston*, Captaine of the Mount, and husband to *Godolphin*, whose sonne being lost in his trauaile beyond the seas, enriched S. distaffs with his inheritance. They were bestowed in marriage (but by me not orderly marshalled) as followeth; 1. to *Eriff*, and Sir *Nicholas Parker*. 2. to *Lanish*. 3. to *Trefises*, and *Tregedest*. 4. to *Trenwith*, *Arundel*, and *Hearle*. 5. to *Bonithon*. 6. to *Abbot*.

Not

11 Not farre from thence riseth Godolghan ball or hill, at whose foote standeth a house of the same name, and so intitling his owner, although lately declined (with a milder accent) to *Godolphin*: in *Cornish*, it signifieth, a white Eagle: and such armes they carry in this fort: *G. an Eagle displayed with two heads, betweene three Flourés de lince*. *A. Mount H. limit ad to nolling*

12 This hill hath, for diuers descents, supplied those Gent. bountifull mindes, with large meanes accruing from their Tynne-works, and is now possessed by *Sir Francis Godolphin* Knight, whose zeale in religion, vp-rightnesse in Iustice, prouidence in gouernment, and plentifull housekeeping, haue woone him a very great and reuerent reputation in his Countrey: and these vertues, together with his seruices to her Maiestie, are so sufficiently knowne to those of highest place, as my testimony can adde little light thereunto: but by his labours and inuentions in Tynne matters, not onely the whole Countrey hath felt a generall benefit, so as the seuerall owners haue thereby gotten very great profit out of such refuse works, as they before had giuen ouer for vnprofitable; but her Maiesty hath also receyued encrease of her customes by the same, at least to the value of 10, thousand pound. Moreover, in those works which are of his owne particular inheritance, hee continually keepeth at work, three hundred persons or thereabouts, & the yerely benefit, that out of those his works accrue to her Maiesty, amounteth, *communibus annis*, to one thousand pound at the least, and sometimes to much more. A matter very reuerendable, and perchance not to be matched againe by any of his sort and condition in the whole Realme. He succeeded to the inheritance



## The survey of Cornwall.

tance of his wife Sir *William Godolphin*, who, as hath bene said before, demeaned himselfe verie valiantly in a charge which hee bare at *Bolbigne*, towards the latter end of the reigne of King *Henry the 8.* & is like to leaue the same to another Sir *William* his sonne, who giueth hope, not onely of the sustaining, but increasing of the reputation of his family. Hee matched with *Kelligen*, his father with *Bonython*, his Graund-father with *Glynne*.

Diuers other Gentlemen there dwell in this Hundred, as *Lanyne*, the husband of *Kekewitch*, his father married *Milison*, and beareth S. a Castle, standing in waues B. ouer the same a Faulcon bounding with bells *O. Perinwanc*, that matched with the roaire of *Tenrick*, who beareth S. a Cheuron betweene three Flowers de luce *A. Lagherne*, who tooke to wife the daughter of *Nants*, and beareth B. a Cheuron betweene three Escallops, *O. Nansperyan* coupled in matrimonie, with and his two daughters and heires apparent, with *Prideaux*, and *Mathew*: who beareth A. three Losenges S.

### Penwith Hundred.

**M**Y last labour, for closing vp this wearisome Survey, is bounded, as *Cornwall* it selfe, and so the West part of *England*, with *Penwith Hundred*. The name, in *English* signifieth, the head of *Ashen trees*, be-like, for some such eminent marke, while the Countie was better stored of *Timber*. The *Danes* sayling about *Penwith Steort*: (saith *Houeden*) made foule nauocke, in *Devon* and *Cornwall*.

Vpon

Vpon the North sea, lieth Nants, which importeth a valley, and houseth a Gent. who therethrough, hath worne out his former name, of *Trengour*, in English, the Smithes towne, and assumed this: he married Sir *Iohn Arundels* daughter of *Trevice*: and beareth *A*. a crosse haumad S. During summer season the Seales haunt a Caeue in the Cliffe thereby, and you shall see great store of them, apparently shew themselves, and approach verie neere the shore, at the sound of any lowde musicke, or other such noyse.

Beyond Nants, *M. Bassett* possesseth *Tchiddy*, who married *Gadolphin*, his father *Cassyn*: hee beareth *O*. three Piles in point *G*. a Canton *Er*. with a difference.

And so, leaping these priuate Inhabitancess, & keeping still the North coast, we arriue at the towne, and port of *S. Ies*: both of meane plight, yet, with their best meanes, (and often, to good and necessarie purpose) succouring distressed shipping. Order hath bene taken, and attempts made, for bettering the Road, with a Peere, but eyther want, or slacknesse, or impossibilitie, hitherto withhold the effect: the whiles, plentie of fish is here taken, and sold verie cheape.

As you row to the Westwards from hence, the sea floweth into a large Caeue, farder vp, then any man durst yet adventure to discouer, and the Cliffes thereabouts muster long strakes of a glittering hiew, which import a shew of Copper: and Copper mynes are found, and wrought in the grounds adioyning.

*M. Camden* obserueth, that neere hereunto, stood the watch-towre, mencioned by *Orosius*, and oppositely placed to such another in *Galitia*.

Stepping ouer to the South sea, (for the distaunce

## The survey of Cornwall.

*S. Michael's mount*

is in comparifon, but a ftep) *S. Michael* mount looketh fo aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent, for the higheft place. *Ptolomey* termeth it *Oerimum*, the *Cornish* men, *Cara Cowz* in *Clowze*, that is, The hoare rocke in the wood. The fame is fundered from the mayne land, by a fandy playne, of a flight fhoor in breadth, paffable, at the ebbe, on foote; with boar, on the flood, Your arrivall on the farther fide, is entertayned by an open greene, of fome largeneffe, which finifhing where the hill beginneth, leaues you to the conduction of a winding and craggy path; and that at the top, deliuereth you into a little plaine, occupied, for the greateft part, by a fort of the olde making. It comprifeth lodgings for the Cap- tayne and his garrifon, and a Chappell for deuotion. This latter, builded by *Will.* Earle of Morton, to whom *William* the Conquerour his vncke, gaue much lands in thole quarters, and greatly haunted, while folke endured their merits, by farre trauailing. They haue a tye pit, not fo much fatisfying vfe, as relieuing neceffitie. A little without the Caftle, there is a bad feat in a craggy place, called *S. Michaels Chaire*, fomewhat daun- gerous for acceffe, and therefore holy for the aduen- ture.

Vntill *Richard* the firfts raigne, the mount feemeth to haue ferued onely for religion, and (during his imprifon- ment) to haue bene firft fortified by *Henry de la Pomeray*, who furprized it, and expulſed the Monks: howbeit fooner after, when hee became afcertaind of his So- ueraignes enlargement, the very feare of enſuing harme wrought in him a preſent effect of the vitermoſt that any harme could bring, namely, his death: whereon, the olde cell and new fort, was ſurrendered to the Arch-  
bifhop

bishop of Canterbury, in the Kings behalfe. Thus *Howe* do reporteth. But the descendents from this *Pomeroy*, alias, *Pomeroy*, make a somewhat different relation of this accident: for they affirme, that a Sergeant at armes of the Kings, came to their auncestours, at his Castle of Bery Pomeroy, in *Devon*, receyued kind entertaynement for certaine dayes together, and at his departure, was gratified with a liberall reward: in counter-change whereof, he then, and no sooner, revealing his long concealed errand, flatly arresteth his hoaste, to make his immediate appearance before the King, for answering a capitall crime. Which unexpected and ill carryed message, the Gent. tooke in such despite, as with his dagget hee stabbed the messenger to the heart: and then well knowing in so superlatiue an offence, all hope of pardon foreclosed, he abandons his home, gets to a sister of his abiding in this mount, bequeireth a large portion of his land to the religious people there, for redeeming his soule: and lastly, causeth himselfe to be let bloud vnto death, for leaving the remainder to his heire. from which time forward, this place continued rather a schoole of *Mary*, then the Temple of peace. For shortly after the discomfiture of *H. the 6.* party, by *Ed. the 4.* at *Barnetfield*, *John Earle of Oxford*, who had made one, and one of the principall on the weaker side, arrived heere by shipping, disguised himselfe, with some of his followers, in Pilgrims habits, therethrough got entrance, mastred the garrison, and seized the place. Which, thus politikely wonne, hee as valiantly kept, and kept a long time defended against the Kings power, vntill reasonable conditions swayed him to a surrender.

157. c  
158. d

II. E. 4.

## The surrady of Cornwall

2. Vol.  
Lib. 31.

A like surprize, but of later date, I read in *Popeliniars*, touching the like named and seated mount, in Normandy.

During the last *Cornish* commotion, diuers Gent. with their wiues and families, fled to the protection of this place, where the Rebels besieged them, first wynding the plaine at the hills foote, by assault, when the water was out, and then, the each ground on the top, by carrying vp great trusses of hay before them, to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot. After which, they could make but slender resistance, for no sooner should any one within, peepe out his head, ouer those flankt wals, but he became an open marke to a whole shoure of arrowes. This disadvantage, together with the womens dismay, & decrease of victuals, forced a surrender to those Rakehels mercy, who, nothing guilty of that effeminate vertue, spoyled their goods, imprisoned their bodies, and were rather by Gods gracious providence, then any want of will, purpose, or attempt, restrayned from murdering the principall persons.

13. H. 7.

4. 3. 11

Here also, was the Lady Katherine Gordon (an vnfit yoke-fellow for that counterfeit Prince, *Perkin Warbeck*) taken by the L. Daubney, and conueyed to the King. Of this, at the last wonder.

Who knowes not *Mightels mount and chaire,*

The Pilgrims holy vount  
To land, and island wise a day,

Both fort, and port of haunt.

Vnder the mount extendeth a bay, for lesser vessels to

lie





## The survey of Cornwall.

and there in a faire Bay, landed about two hundred men, pikes and shot, who forthwith sent their forlorne hope, consisting of their basest people, vnto the stragled houses of the countrie, about halfe a mile compass or more, by whome were burned, not onely the houses they went by, but also the Parish Church of *Paul*, the force of the fire being such, as it viterly ruined all the great stone pillars thereof, others of them in that time, burned that fisher towne *Mowchole*, the rest marched as a gard for defence of these firers. The Inhabitants being feared with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings, and verie meancly weaponed, met with *Sir Francis Godolphin* on a Greene, on the West side of *Pensance*; who that forenoone comming from his house, for pacifying some controwersies in those Westerne parts, and from the hills espying the fires in that towne, Church, and houses, hastened thither. Who forthwith sent to all the Captaines of those parts, for their speedie repaire with their companies, and also sent by Poast to *Sir Francis Drake*, and *Sir John Hawkins* (then at *Phymouth* with a flecte bound for the Indies): aduertisement of the arriual of these foure Gallies, and of their burnings; aduising them to looke to themselves, if there were any greater slebts of the enemies heires, and to send West with all haste, what succours by sea or land they could spare. Then *Sir Francis Godolphin* aduised that weake assembly, to retire into *Pensance*, and to prepare it for defence, untill the morning of the Counties forces that he had sent for. But they finding themselves in number, something above a hundred; whereof were about thirte or fortie shot, though scarce one third of them were scrutable, insisted

Mowchole.

John Hawkins.

John Hawkins.

insisted

H 2

insisted to march against the enemies, to repell them from farther spoyle of their houses.

But while they were marching towards them, the Spaniards returned aboard their Gallies, and presently remooued them farther into the Bay, where they anchored againe, before and neere a lesser fisher towne, called Newlyn.

There againe with all speede they landed, and imbatallled in the slope of a hill, about foure hundred pikes and shot, sending about two rankes of souldiers, three in a rank, vp to the top of the hill, to discouer what forces or ambushes of the Countrey might lye in view: who espying none but those that were returned with *Sir Francis Godolphin*, from their forementioned fruitlesse march, gaue notice thereof to their imbatallled company. Wherevpon they forthwith marched towards Penzance.

Vpon their moouing, *Sir Francis Godolphin* moued also, to enter Penzance before them: and assoone as that weake number were entred into the open greene being of three quarters of a mile length, the Gallies ceased not to pleye them all that way with their ordinance from their prowes, as busily as they could. Of which shot, though none were hurt, but onely a Constable vnhorfed without any harme, sauing the shew on his doubler of the bullets sliding by his back, yet many in fearefull maner, some fell flat to the ground, and others ranne away.

*Sir Francis* sent after those that were entred Penzance before him, that they should make their stand at the market place, him selfe staying hindmost, to obserue

the enemies order, and which way they would make their approach. Which done, he found at the said market place but onely two resolute shot, who stood at his command, and some ten or twelue others that followed him, most of them his owne seruants; the rest, surprised with feare, fled, whom, neither with his perswasions, nor threatening with his rapier drawne, hee could recall.

20 Finding himselfe thus abandoned, and the enemies entred the towne in three parts, hee was then forced to depart, the enemies beginning their fire some houses behinde him. The towne thus fired, as also the fore-mentioned little fisher towne Newlyn, they returned againe to their Gallies.

By this time, towards the euening, the *Cornish* forces encreased in number, and amended in heart, encamped themselues on the greene, neere to the towne of Markesew and *S. Michaels Mount*, for defence thereof, and there spent out the night. The next day the enemy made shoue to land againe on the West side of the bay; but seeing the people, though few in number, yet resolute to resist, they desisted from their enterprize; and besides, finding themselves annoyed by the shooting of bullets and arrowes into their Gallies where they roade at anchor, they were forced to remoue them farther off.

21 Soone after, viz. on the 25. of Iuly in the morning, came thither *Sir Nic. Clifford*, *Sir H. Power*, and certaine other Captaines, who were sent by the Generals from Plymouth to the campe: As some of her Maiesties ships were also sent, who being come as farre as the Lizard head, & those Captaines to the camp, matters there  
goe

goe on in prouident and orderly sort, a plot is layd for intercepting the enemy by ambush, if he thrust on shore againe, whereto necessity must soone haue pressed him; for renewing his consumed store of fresh water; but within one houre after the arriual of these Captaines, the winde, which was vntill then strong at Southeast, with mist and rayne, to haue impeached the Gallies returne, suddenly changed into the Northwest, with very fayre and cleare weather, as if God had a purpose to preferue these his rods for a longer time. The winde no sooner came good, but away pack the Gallies with all the haste they could.

Thus haue you a summary report of the Spaniards glorious enterprise, and the *Cornish* mens infamous cowardise, which (were there any cause) I could qualify by many reasons, as, the suddenesse of the attempt, the narrowesse of the countrey, the opennesse of the towne, the aduantage of the Gallies ordinance on a people vnprepared against such accidents, through our long continued peace, & at that very time, for the most part, eyther in their Tynne-workes, or at sea, who ere the next day made resistance, euen with a handfull, and entred a vowed resolution, to reuenge their losse at the next encounter, if the enemy had landed againe.

So might I likewise say, that all these circumstances meeting in any other quarter of the Realme, would hardly haue produced much better effects. But I will not seek to thrust my Countrymen into any other folkes company, for shifting them out of sight.

Verily such sudden surprizes worke more indignity

*The survey of Cornwall.*

then damage, and more damage then disgrace, and  
haue so beene euer construed, Moscho, a head Citie  
in a populous dominion, was burned by the roguing  
*Lin. lib. 3* Tartars, *anno Domini* 1572. The Capitoll, a head for-  
tresse, in a populous Citie, was taken by slaues and out-  
lawes, *anno urbis*, 292. and yet, who therefore exalteth  
the Tartars valiancy, aboute the Moschouire, or the Ro-  
manes slaues & outlawes, about their masters? Besides,  
such nap-taking assaults, spoylings, and firings, haue in  
our forefathers daies, betweene vs and Fraunce, beene  
very common; and yet, who is so witlesse, as to twite ey-  
ther of both, for the same?

But least hold can the author, and actor of this Tra-  
gedy take, to build any vaunt thereon: for oftentimes  
small troupes of ours, against farre greater forces of theirs,  
yea (sometimes) after forewarning, and preparance, haue  
wonne, possessed, ransacked, synged, captiued, and carri-  
ed away the townes, wealth, and Inhabitants, not  
onely of their Indies, but of Portugall and Spaine it  
selfe. Which *Nombre de dias*, *S. Domingo*, Cartagena,  
the lower towne of the Groigne, Penecha, the suburbs  
of Lisbon, and Cales wil testify, beyond all exception.  
But our Countrymen leauing reason & example, excuse  
themselves by destiny. *In fatu* they say (& not in *fatuis*) it  
was, that the *Cornish* people should vndergo this misfor-  
tune: for an ancient prophecy, in their owne language,  
hath long run amongst the, how there should land vpon  
the rock of *Merlin*, those that would burn Pauls Church,  
Pensants, and Newlyn. And indeed, so is the rocke cal-  
led, where the enemy first step on shore. The prophesie  
is this:

*Not farre from the lands ende, there is a little village,*  
*called Trebegean, in English, The towne of the Giants* *Trebegea*  
*graue: neere whereunto, and within memory (as I*  
*haue beene informed) certayne workemen searching*  
*for Tynne, discovered a long square vault, which*  
*contayned the bones of an exceeding bigge carkas, and*  
*verified this Etimology of the name.*

At Saint *Burien*s, a parish of great circuit, and like be- *S. Burien*  
 nefit to the Incumbent, King *Athelstane* accomplished  
 his vowe, in founding a Colledge of Priests, what time  
 he had conquered the Sillane Ilands.

*Chimarton* signifyeth a house on the greene lay, and a  
 Castle on a greene hill is giuen by the Gent. of that  
 name, who, in a quiet single life, maketh no farther  
 vse of his knowledge gotten in the lawes, during his  
 younger age, or that experience, wherewith a long  
 course of yeeres hath sithence enriched him, then may  
 tend, *sine lucro*, to the aduancement of publike iustice,  
 or, *sine strepitu*, to the aduilement of his priuate ac-  
 quaintance. Hee beareth a Castle S. standing on a  
 hill. V.

Sundry other Gentlemen people that remote quar-  
 ter, as *Laucis*, &c. touching whom I must plead, *non sum*  
*informatus*.

*Diogenes*, after he had tired his Scholers with a long  
 Lecture, finding at last the voyde paper, Bee glad, my  
 friends (quoth hee) wee are come to harbour. With  
 the like comfort, in an vnlike resemblance, I will refresh



*The survey of Cornwall.*

you, who haue vouchsafed to trauiell in the rugged  
and wearysome path of mine ill-pleasing stile, that  
now your iourney endeth with the land; to whose  
Mets. called *Bolerinas*:

Promontory (by Pomp. Mela, called *Boleum*;  
by Ptolemy, called *Boleum*; by Platerus, *Helo*.)

Lands  
end,

by the English, The lands end) be-  
cause we are arrived, I will  
here sit me downe  
and rest.

*Dioqloria: migratoria*. 1602. April: 21.



*Corrections.*

Folio 9, a. l. 13, read Lanine. Fol. 10, l. 28, read Sic.  
Fol. 15, a. l. 5, ere. Fol. 16, a. l. 27, certainly, Fol. 17, b. l. 28  
Gentleman, ibid, l. 30, appeale, fol. 18, b. l. 12, expected,  
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